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International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
(ILGWU)

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Justice (Vol. 3, Iss. 38)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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Comments

Justice was the official publication of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.

"My righteousness I hold fast, and will not let it go."

—Job. 27.6

JUSTICE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

"Workers of the world unite! You have nothing to lose but your chains."

Vol. III. No. 38.

New York, Friday, September 16, 1921

Price, 2 Cents

PHILADELPHIA CLOAKMAKERS TAKE UP FIGHT OF WAIST AND DRESSMAKERS

As was expected, the strike of Waist and Dressmakers in Philadelphia turned out to be a bitterly-fought contest. The employers are straining every effort to break the strike. Their endeavors, however, are of no avail. The strikers are determined to fight to a victorious end, no matter how long the contest might last. In addition, the ugly methods employed by the employers in the impending struggle have made the workers particularly firm and bitter.

The public opinion in Philadelphia is completely with the strikers, which provokes the manufacturers still more. They feel that they have lost the strike and they are desperately eating about on all sides in search for more ruthless and drastic methods. The fact that a number of manufacturers, among them some very influential firms in the trade, have already settled with the Union, contributes a great deal to their irritation. Settlements are being made daily—about seventy by this time—and hundreds of workers are returning to

the shops. The ringleaders of the Association are fully aware of this and it aggravates them to think that their own "meat" is not far distant.

The spirit among the strikers, on the other hand, is very high. They picket the shops, regardless of threats and intimidations by the employers, and are as enthusiastic for the conflict as on the first day it was declared. All organized labor in Philadelphia shares this fighting-it-out-to-the-end spirit with the waist and dress workers and are lining up solidly on behalf of the strikers. In this respect the Cloakmakers' Union of Philadelphia must be mentioned, in particular. Already during the first few days of the strike, the Joint Board of the Cloak and Skirt Makers' Union in Philadelphia took up the question of assisting the waist and dressmakers. Right then they decided to recommend to every member of the Philadelphia Cloakmakers to make the fight of the waist and dressmakers their own fight and to aid them with everything at their disposal.

Today this decision of the Cloakmakers' has become a fact. The general membership of the Cloakmakers' Union held last Thursday, which was addressed by General Secretary-Treasurer, Abraham Baroff, First Vice-President, Morris Sigman, Elias Reiberg, manager of the Waist and Dressmakers' Union of Philadelphia and Ben Karp, Chief Clerk of the Cloakmakers' Union of that city, unanimously decided to make the waist and dress fight an affair of the Cloak Joint Board and to aid the strikers not only financially, but to help picket the shops and leave not a stone unturned to bring the conflict to a victorious end.

The Cloakmakers' had, in particular, obligated themselves to watch out that there be no work, belonging to the struck firms in the waist and dress industry, made in cloak shops. This is expected to have a telling effect upon the situation and will influence the strike situation considerably.

NEW DRIVE LAUNCHED IN NEW YORK WAIST AND DRESS INDUSTRY

We have pointed out several times in the columns of the JUSTICE that the Joint Board in the Waist and Dress industry of New York had undertaken energetically to organize all non-Union shops in the trade in Greater New York. This work is under the management of Vice-President Halpern, the Manager of the Waist and Dress Joint Board, and has now taken the form of a regular "drive" to build up in the industry a 100 per cent organization.

To accomplish this purpose a definite plan has been agreed upon which we shall state in detail in next week's issue of JUSTICE. We shall only point out here some of the new features of this organizing work. One of the principal methods employed is the "raiding" of streets in the industrial district, one after another and literally flooding them with propaganda and literature, calling upon the workers to join the Union. The first "raid" took place last Tuesday early in the morning when the workers were streaming to their shops. The "raid" covered 24th Street, both East and West. In that affair there participated all the officers of the Joint Board of the Union, under the leadership of Brother Halpern, Hochman and other managers and business agents. There were also a number of delegates to the Joint Board, Executive Board members of the locals and a goodly number of active workers of the Union who were willing to help in the work. It looked like an imposing street demonstration, like a scene after the declaration of a strike.

This demonstration attracted a great deal of attention and of course made a favorable impression upon all the union workers who were going to work at that hour. The non-Union workers, however, who were caught in this demonstration obviously felt not very comfortable. It seemed as if they had quickly realized that this demonstration was staged for their benefit and some of them made attempts to run under cover, feeling ashamed of the fact that their delinquency had to be brought to light through such a public method.

Such "raids" will now be held every morning, each day in a different street, until the non-Union workers have been seen, one after another, brought into the fold of the Union.

NEW YORK CLOAK SHOP CHAIRMEN SPEED PLANS FOR RUSSIAN RELIEF

The shop chairmen's meeting called by the New York Cloakmakers' Joint Board on Thursday last, September 8th, for the purpose of acquitting the chairmen of the Cloak, Skirt and Reefer shops of New York with the importance of speeding up the collection of relief funds for the hungry masses in Russia, was a success in every sense of the word.

The meeting was a spirited, enthusiastic affair and the hundreds upon hundreds of shop chairmen who filled the big Webster Hall have demonstrated their willingness and keen desire to do everything possible to aid the Russian famine sufferers. The Chairman of the meeting was Brother Saul Metz, the manager of the "American office" of the Joint Board. In a few brief remarks he explained the purpose of the meeting and introduced Brother Israel Feinberg, the General Manager of the Joint Board, as the first speaker. Brother Feinberg delivered a very warm talk which aroused great enthusiasm among those present. He pointed out that "the

country which had at the darkest moments of the last world carnage, when all mankind was overtaken with despondency, raised high the banner of Revolution and pointed to the peoples of the world the new path that might lead to the emancipation of the working class, is in danger of being destroyed! It is the sacred duty of the workers in every part of the globe to aid Russia's life over her present miseries." These remarks were received with a storm of applause.

Brother Feinberg touched upon the bad times prevailing at present in the cloak industry. "We know," he said "that the Cloakmakers of New York will come to the aid of Russia and will give freely a half-day's pay to the Relief Fund as decided upon. We are confident that had the Russian been a good one, that the cloakmakers would have gladly given a full-day's pay for that purpose." In conclusion he called upon the chairmen to proceed at once with the collection of the half-day pay and to bring these moneys to the office of the Union without delay.

Brother Bernard Shane, the Manager-Secretary of Local No. 1, followed Brother Feinberg. In ringing words he described the terrible war which is oppressing today the population of Russia and called upon the assembled to start relief work without the loss of a minute's time. "It is true," he said "that the half-day pay for Russia is not a compulsory assessment. Nevertheless it is as clear as daylight that not a member of the International throughout the Greater City will shirk this sacred duty. Let not the bad conditions in our industry deter you from doing your duty. Just contrary, the cloakmakers who are themselves caught in the pincers of partial unemployment could sympathize now even more keenly with the destitute masses of Russia who have gone hungry for so many months."

Brother Slutsky, the Manager of the "Independent" office also described the sad situation in Russia. "There were times," he said "when Russia fed the world and the world now fed in return feed Russia. Russia is the hope of the world and the workers must aid her to the last crumb of their bread. The famine menaces the death of a great ideal, of the revolutionary movement of Russia. The workers in other countries must not permit this to become a fact." Vice-President Heller also emphasized this point stating that "It is not only the bodies of the Russian sufferers that we must save, but the spirit and the ideal of the Russian Revolution."

One of the chairmen present proposed a resolution to the effect that the half-day pay fund be collected within the next two weeks. The resolution also proposed that not a cent of the collected money be spent for the technical work of raising the fund or for its transmission and distribution. Chairman Metz thereupon declared that this was already decided upon by the International Relief Committee. The remarks of the Chairman were greeted with an outburst of applause and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

BAROFF TO TALK AT RELIEF RALLY

Abraham Baroff, secretary-treasurer of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, has been added to the list of speakers at the great rally Sunday afternoon at the New Star Casino for Russian famine relief.

Baroff's appearance on the platform as a representative of the organization that includes the cloak makers, the waist and dress makers, and a large number of other sections of the needle trades, will bring to the great hall on 107th Street a full delegation from those sections of the working class.

LOCAL 90 ASKS EMPLOYERS TO RENEW AGREEMENTS

On September 15 the agreement between the Custom Dressmakers' Union, Local No. 90, and the employers in the trade is coming to an end, and the Union has sent out a request to renew their agreements.

According to Brother Bernadsky, the Manager of Local No. 90, it is expected that most of the employers will place no difficulty in the way of the renewal of these agreements. Regrettably, however, the trade is not yet fully 100 per cent organized and there is still a large amount of work to be done in order to bring up the custom-dressmaking industry to a degree of perfect organization. The

workers who belong to the Union are the best mechanics in the trade and the employers will probably not cause trouble at the risk of losing them.

There is no collective agreement in this trade and the Union therefore forwarded copies to each individual manufacturer. Many of them have already signed these agreements and sent them back to the office of the Union. A great majority of the firms will probably follow this procedure. Those who might display a different attitude will be soon brought to the realization that in order to avoid a strike they will have to sign the agreement.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK

By MAX D. DANISH

BRITISH LABOR WANTS IRISH PEACE

IN terms that ring clear and trenchant throughout the world British labor has made its voice heard last week on the question of war and peace with Ireland. The Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress and the National Executive Committee of the Labor Party, at a joint meeting at Cardiff, sent the following telegram to the Prime Minister on the Irish crisis. The message says:

"The British Government in our opinion should invite the representatives of the Irish people to meet them face to face in conference. The promotion of peace involves personal negotiation in conference in order that the British Government and the Irish leaders may escape from verbal controversy to recognition of the realities of the problem which confronts them.

"The termination of negotiations would, according to you, mean the resumption of hostilities in an intensified form. We declare most emphatically that a new war would be an outrage to the moral sense of the whole world and would never receive the sanction of the British people.

"The trades union and labor movement of this country must resist to the utmost further reference to the arbitrament of force and insist upon the assembly of a peace conference without delay. We believe this is the desire of the citizens of both countries and that once continuous conversations supersede written communication any obstacle to reconciliation would disappear, and the negotiations would be carried to a successful issue."

The message is a credit to the labor movement of England. The warning that English labor must and will resist the settlement of the Irish problem by force is in line with the best traditions and policies of the organized workers of England. And as in the past such a determined attitude is bound to produce results and will lend weight towards the peaceful solution of the bloody conflict between the Irish republicans and England.

JUDGE LANDIS—WAGE ARBITRATOR

JUDGE LANDIS has again been heard from.

Sitting as arbitrator in the building trades' wage controversy he handed down last week a decision which cuts down wages from 10 to 33 per cent from the old uniform rate of \$1.25 per hour. Immediately local builders declared it a momentous ruling and predicted that it would become the basis for fixing similar wage scales throughout the United States.

This glee on the part of the building trades employers has, nevertheless, been considerably offset by the declaration of building trades Union officials in Chicago that they would demand a rehearing on this decision. These drastic reductions in view of the jump prices of commodities have taken during the last few months, have actually stunned the Chicago building trades' workers. Indeed, a news item informs us that several thousand plumbers have already struck as soon as they had learned of the generous Landis decision.

Frankly, we are not a bit surprised at this decision. To have expected anything else from Judge Landis would be rank folly. What surprises us is the fact that the building trades' unions of Chicago have consented,

from the outset, to entrust their wage scales and the means of livelihood of their members to a person whose sympathies are so pronouncedly anti-labor and anti-progressive like Judge Landis.

RETAIL FOOD PRICES KEEP RISING

STATISTICS prepared by the Department of Labor for the fifteen principal cities of the United States show that for the month from July 15 to August 15 there was an increase in the retail price of food in all the cities over the previous thirty days.

The increase runs from 8 per cent in Rochester to two per cent in Butte and Dallas with New York City registering an increase in the price of living commodities of 6 per cent. As compared with the average cost of food in the year 1913, the retail cost of food on August 15, 1921, showed an increase of 60 per cent in Buffalo and Milwaukee; 69 per cent in New York—down to 43 per cent in Louisville.

These facts are worth committing to memory. The new rise in the cost of living gives the lie to the assertions of the wage-cutters and their editorial proponents and supporters. These facts should be made known as widely as possible and should become the most powerful weapon in the counter-offensive of the workers against those who are taking advantage of the present economic crisis to break down their standard of living.

NO MERCY FOR SUPRILS IMMIGRANTS

IN a decision of great interest to prospective immigrants as well as to shipping companies, rendered last week, Judge Julian W. Mack, ruled that not only have the immigration authorities the right to detain aliens arriving after the monthly quotas from their countries have been exhausted, but the authorities also have the right to exclude them after they had landed. The ruling was given in connection with a hearing on a habeas corpus proceeding which the judge dismissed.

The decision upholds the constitutionality of the new immigration law and the monthly quotas and takes away the final hope from hundreds, if not thousands, who had been detained and who had still hoped against hope that they might be admitted. It seals their doom—shuts the doors of America definitely and finally to them.

Thus one after the other are the last vestiges of freedom of asylum vanishing from what we once were wont to call the world's haven of refuge. Of course, it is all meant for the benefit of the workers. The law was enacted for the purpose of affording the American workers more JUSTICE—Twenty-three wage, steady work, so they said. The law is now three months old. And during these three months, while immigration has been reduced to a minimum, the number of unemployed in America has increased several millions.

Marvelous, isn't it? Can anyone explain?

GETTING THE HAPSBURG "DOUGH"

WHO says WE did not win the war?

Let the Doubting Thomases come along, we are ready with the proofs. If it is true, we cannot show anything in the form of annexed territories, kingdoms, direct indemnities.

etc. But who in these practical days cares for such small paltry things any more? What difference does it really make who "owns" these newly carved-out kingdoms or republics as long as we control their life-blood, their basis of existence?

Listen to this enchanting newspaper story. An American syndicate, headed by names which are household words in Wall Street, has acquired a few days ago the principal interests in the estates of a handful of Hapsburg archdukes, estates scattered throughout Czechoslovakia, Galicia, Hungary, Italy, Austria and Jugoslavia. These estates consist of steel mills, about 1,200,000 acres of fertile lands, beet sugar factories, coal mines, apartment houses in big cities and great museums filled with invaluable objects of art. The value of these properties is said to be worth \$400,000,000 and it is to be administered

and run by Americans. Some of these properties have been consigned for the time being, by the governments of the lands where they are located, but their new purchasers will see to it that they come back into rightful American hands. As a matter of fact, they have already engaged the former French Premier, Rene Viviani, to "put the job over." This is what we would call "getting in on the ground floor!" It seems then right, too, those vicious Hapsburgs and it is the best thing that could have happened to them anyway. Now that these properties are in safe, American hands, no one will dare cast covetous eyes upon them. And then it must be admitted that the American "people" is entitled to something for having brought such great sacrifice during the last war. The Hapsburg wealth, in the hands of "our" Wall Street magnates, is some sort of a consolation, after all.

With The Waist and Dress Joint Board

By M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

(Minutes of Meeting, Sept. 7, 1921.)

Brother Harry Brin in the chair. One of the strikers of the ARDSELY DRESS CO., appealed against the decision of the Board of Directors which decided to disband the strikers of that shop and pay them two weeks additional strike-benefit so as to tide them over until they will find position. Upon motion it was decided to approve of the original decision rendered by the Board of Directors.

A committee of the Moving Picture Theatre Union, bearing a credential from the United Hatters Trade, appealed for financial aid in behalf of the four hundred members of their union who were locked out and against whom several injunctions of the most sweeping character had been issued. Upon motion it was decided to donate the sum of \$50.

A communication from Local 25 was received informing the Board that it had received and returned a suitable candidate for the office of Business Agent to fill their quota but that they are making every effort to fill the vacancy. On motion it was decided that Local 25 be extended two weeks more during which to fill their vacancy and if by that time they failed to make an appointment, the Joint Board should proceed to fill the vacancy.

Local 25 sent in a communication asking what action was taken by the Joint Board in reference to their communication of August 17, in which they requested that the International Officers should be conferred with in reference to the out-of-town unorganized shop situation. General Manager Halpern explained that owing to the absence from the city of both Schleisinger and Baroff it was impossible for the Joint Board to arrange a conference with these officials on the subject matter of the request of Local 25, but that at the first opportunity such a conference will be arranged and the matter will be disposed of in the best way possible. The Secretary was instructed to inform Local 25 to that effect.

A communication was received from Local 25 in which the attention of the Board was called to the deplorable conditions prevailing in the tucking and hemstitching branch of their industry and requested the Board to take steps towards enforcing strict compliance on the part of their employers with that clause of the agreement which provides that all tucking and hemstitching be done by union contractors. Upon motion this communication was referred to the Board of Directors.

Communication was received from

Local 22 requesting the Joint Board to amend the By-Laws of the Joint Board Article IV, Section 2, to read as follows:

"The General Secretary-Treasurer, General Manager and Department manager shall be elected by the Joint Board subject to ratification by a referendum vote of the membership."

Upon motion, the proposition of Local No. 22 was adopted by a vote of 11 against 1. In accordance with the provision of the By-Laws of the Joint Board an amendment can be made if adopted by a two-thirds majority of the delegates present at the meeting and approved by the affiliated locals. The Secretary was therefore instructed to submit this proposition to the Executive Boards of the various locals for their approval.

A similar communication was received from Local 25, with the exception that in its proposed amendment this local suggests that the General Manager, General Secretary-Treasurer and Department Managers of the Joint Board shall be elected by a referendum vote of the entire membership instead of being appointed by the Joint Board and ratified by the members. In view of the adopted proposition made by Local 22, the proposition of Local 25 was rejected.

A communication was read from Brother S. S. Hayman, Business Agent in which he tendered his resignation as officer of the Joint Board. In his letter Brother Hayman stated that he had accepted the appointment in the beginning of the season because he had felt that the Board needed reorganization and had to be put into proper shape. He hoped, however, that the Joint Board, he hoped, would appoint someone else to get acquainted with his district and to continue the work.

The communication was thoroughly discussed by the members of the Board, everyone expressing his deepest regret at Brother Hayman's determination to leave the organization at a time when his services are so much needed. The general opinion was that Brother Hayman had rendered valuable service to the union but that since his determination to leave was final, nothing can be done to induce him to change his mind. The Board then accepted his resignation with deepest regret.

Upon motion a committee was elected for the purpose of expressing in a suitable manner, our gratitude to Brother Hayman for the service he had rendered the organization and also our regret at his departure.

(Continued on Page 4.)

Membership of the New York Dress, Waist and Miscellaneous

(Results of Fifth Semi-annual Census, July, 1921.)

By ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG

Director, Department of Records and Research, I. L. G. W. U.

In the first article summarizing the results of the recent membership census of our International we analyzed the extent and distribution of good standing members in the locals affiliated with the Joint Board of the New York Cloakmakers Union. The present membership of each of the thirteen locals was compared with that of three months ago and increases and decreases were noted. The standing of the locals with regard to their total membership on July 1, 1921, was enumerated and the percentage of good-standing membership based upon the twenty-six week period was also given. The figures showed that the percentage of good standing membership in the thirteen locals affiliated with the Cloakmakers Union has risen from 74 to almost 88 per cent within the last six months thereby demonstrating a better quality of membership from the point of view of regularity of dues payment. Following the procedure adopted in the previous article we will analyze the census figures of the other I.L.G.W.U. locals in New York City.

DUES PAYING MEMBERSHIP

The bulk of the I. L. G. W. U. members in New York are found in the Cloakmakers' locals in the six locals affiliated with the newly established Joint Board in the Dress and Waist industry. The other locals include the Embroidery workers, the Kimono and Wrapper workers, Children Dressmakers, Whitegoods workers, Petticoat makers, Balconet workers, Custom Dressmakers and Ret-B-Clerks. Since the division of old Local 25 into the three separate locals the Record Department was enabled to take a complete census of its dues-paying members eliminating all those who have been in arrears more than thirty-nine weeks. In response to the demand of the Joint Board the census of the Dress and Waist locals was taken on June 1st or a month prior to the regular census.

The total good standing, dues paying membership of the locals affiliated with the Dress and Waist Joint Board as revealed by that census was as follows: Local 22—12,163; Local 25

—3,068; Local 40—1,179; Local 58—145; Local 66—1,358; Local 89—5,227; making a total membership of 34,960. To this membership should be added 2,006 of Local 10 who are affiliated with the Dress and Waist Joint Board. (Local 10 was discussed in connection with the locals affiliated with the Cloakmakers' Union.)

The combined membership of the remaining eight New York locals (based upon the 39 week period) was 8,827 on July 1, 1921, making the total membership of the Dress and Waist and miscellaneous locals 33,687. Adding to these figures the membership of the Cloakmakers' Union the I. L. G. W. U. can claim a total paying membership of 81,389 in its twenty-seven New York locals. The exact membership is, of course, much greater, since there are in every local large numbers of members who, because of the prevailing conditions in the industry, have fallen behind in their dues but who will become good standing members as soon as conditions are improved. The membership of the International in New York City can, accordingly, be estimated to be at least about 90,000.

GOOD STANDING MEMBERSHIP

As in the case of the Cloakmakers' locals, an attempt was made to obtain the extent of those members in the various locals who came within the thirteen and twenty-six week periods, that is, those who did not owe dues for more than thirteen or twenty-six weeks. The analysis of the percentage of members coming within these two periods was particularly interesting because the Dress and Waist and Miscellaneous locals in New York City present a membership which is made up almost entirely of women workers. A comparison between these locals and the New York Cloak locals with regard to the percentage of members who came within the twenty-six and the thirteen week periods showed that the women members maintained as good, if not a better, standing than the members of the opposite sex. The comparative interest in the organization of men and women members has been a topic for discussion since wo-

men workers began to organize. The temporary interest of women members as compared with a more constant interest of men has been pointed to and the notion still prevails among trade unionists that women members are irregular in their dues payments and are not as much concerned as men in the task of building a solidly organized and well disciplined labor union.

The membership of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is about equally divided between men and women. An estimate with regard to sex distribution obtained last year showed that there were 52 per cent women and 48 per cent men members. Being the only large labor union in this country with so great a proportion of women members the I. L. G. W. U. is very much interested in the way these members attend to their primary union duties, which is the payment of dues. The facts revealed in the recent census with regard to the percentage of good-standing women members should therefore prove of interest to our entire membership.

Table I.—Distribution of good standing Members in the Dress and Waist and Miscellaneous Locals in New York City, Based Upon the 26 Week Period
(Census June 30, 1921.)

	Local	Percentage of Membership Owing between 1 and 26 weeks
1.....	68.....	93.9
2.....	6.....	92.4
3.....	41.....	90.6
4.....	22.....	90.1
5.....	131.....	88.6
6.....	60.....	88.4
7.....	46.....	88.0
8.....	89.....	87.9
9.....	62.....	86.6
10.....	50.....	85.5
11.....	25.....	85.1
12.....	90.....	83.2
13.....	58.....	80.7
14.....	20.....	75.9
Average.....		88.2

Table II.—Distribution of Good Standing Members in the Dress and Waist and Miscellaneous Locals in New York City, Based Upon the 13 Week Period
(Census June 30, 1921.)

	Local	Percentage of Membership Owing between 1 and 13 weeks
1.....	41.....	76.4
2.....	131.....	74.3
3.....	65.....	72.4
4.....	62.....	71.8
5.....	50.....	68.4
6.....	90.....	68.6
7.....	58.....	66.6
8.....	25.....	65.9
9.....	6.....	64.3
10.....	22.....	62.0
11.....	46.....	61.9
12.....	89.....	61.8
13.....	60.....	49.0
14.....	20.....	36.2
Average.....		65.7

According to Table I we find Local 66 at the head of the list with 92.9 per cent coming within the twenty-six week period. It is followed by Local 6 with 92.4 per cent; Local 41 with 90.6 per cent; Local 22 with 90.1 per cent; Local 131 with 88.6 per cent; Local 60 with 88.4 per cent; Local 46 with 88.0 per cent; Local 89 with 87.9 per cent; Local 62 with 86.6 per cent; Local 50 with 85.5 per cent; Local 25 with 85.1 per cent; Local 90 with 83.2 per cent; Local 58 with 80.7 per cent; Local 20 with 75.9 per cent.

Arranged in the same descending order the fourteen locals under consideration showed the following percentage distribution of members who did not owe dues for more than thirteen weeks (Table II): Local 41 headed the list with 76.4 per cent; Local 131 following with 74.3 per cent; Local 66 with 74.3 per cent; Local 62 with 71.8 per cent; Local 50, with 68.4 per cent; Local 90, with 68.6 per cent; Local 58 with 66.6 per cent; Local 22 with 62.0 per cent; Local 46 with 61.9 per cent; Local 89 with 61.8 per cent; Local 60 with 49.0 per cent, and Local 20 with 36.2 per cent.

Out of the total membership of 24,806 which Locals 22, 25, 58, 66, 68 and 89 had on June 30 on the basis of the thirteen week period, 22,006 of these members, or 88.6 per cent who came within the twenty-six week period and 13,277, or 53.4 per cent of the total who did not owe dues for more than thirteen weeks. The eight miscellaneous New York locals whose total membership was 8,827 on July 1, 1921, had 7,661, or 86.8 per cent of the total who came within the twenty-six week period and 4,496, or 50.8 per cent, who were in arrears not more than thirteen weeks. Out of a combined membership of 33,687 of these fourteen locals, which are made up primarily of women workers, there were 29,697, or 88.2 per cent, who owed dues for not more than twenty-six weeks and 13,774, or 55.7 per cent, who came within the thirteen-week period.

The census of the New York Cloakmakers' locals, which showed a total membership of 47,667, has 41,646, or 87.1 per cent, who came within the twenty-six week period and 14,603, or 30.3 per cent, who owed dues for not more than thirteen weeks. Comparing the percentage of good standing membership of the Dress and Waist and Miscellaneous locals with that of the Cloakmakers' locals, we find that the percentage of membership based upon the twenty-six week period was about the same for both categories and that based upon the thirteen-week period showed the Dress and Waist and Miscellaneous locals about 25 per cent ahead of the Cloak locals. The explanation for the higher percentage of what we may term excellent standing in membership (thirteen-week period) in the Dress and Waist and Miscellaneous locals is found in the fact that women members pay their dues every week or two. The prevalent practice in the cloak locals is to buy dues stamps for several months at a time and the greater purchase of stamps in these locals occurs at the beginning of the busy seasons. The collections in the women locals are more regular and the members are expected to purchase their stamps weekly. A rough comparison of the average purchase of stamps by members of exclusively men and women locals showed a ratio of six to one in favor of the first. The average single purchase of stamps by men members during a certain period was six to an average of one stamp bought by women members. While the above described practice must be taken into consideration when comparing percentages of good standing membership in the two types of locals in the International, the fact that almost nine-tenths of the members of the women locals come within the twenty-six week period and more than half within the thirteen-week period is of great importance and should be considered as a noteworthy achievement of these locals.

RUSSIAN RELIEF FUND INSTRUCTIONS

Collections from cloak shops can be brought to all the offices of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Union, namely:

New York City: 40 East 23d St., 35 E. 2nd St., 1714 Lexington Ave. Brooklyn: 99 McKibben Street.

Brownsville: 219 Sackman Street.

JERSEY CITY: 76 Montgomery Street.

Newark: 103 Montgomery Street.

Collections in shops of the waist and dress industry are to be brought to the following offices:

Joint Board, 16 W. 21st St., New York

Dressmakers' Union, 16 W. 21st St., New York

Waist Makers' Union, 16 W. 21st St., New York

Italian Waist and Dressmakers Union, 8 W. 21st St.

Brooklyn: 60 Graham Avenue

Collections from shops of other locals of the International in Greater New York are to be brought to the following offices:

Embroidery Workers Union, Local No. 6, 394 E. 150th St.

Raincoat Makers Union, Local No. 29, 22 W. 17th St.

Home Dress Workers Union, Local No. 41, 22 W. 17th St.

Children Dress Mkr. Union, Local No. 50, 22 W. 17th St.

White Goods Worker Union, Local No. 62, 117 Second Ave.

Custom Dress Mkr. Union, Local No. 96, 724 Lexington Ave.

Sales Clerks Union, Local No. 131, 71 W. 118th St.

INTIMATE IMPRESSIONS OF EUROPE

By ALEXANDER FICHANDLER

What would happen today if a newspaper attempted to sell copies of Communist newspapers in front of the Capitol in Washington, D. C.?

How long would it take before a red-blooded one-hundred-per-center or an American Legion man would show him exactly where he gets off?

In London, however, I was almost dazed when I saw a man calling out and selling the "Communist" right before the Parliament buildings. At first I feared to approach him. I suspected that a concealed policeman or a secret service man would pounce upon me the moment I bought a copy. Finally, however, I gathered courage and bought one. It was red, very red. But nothing happened either to me or to the newboy. Worse still, other persons came and bought copies, and still nothing happened.

Perhaps, this may help to understand why the economic radical movement in England is doomed to very slow progress, if any progress at all. Perhaps, when the English Government begins to suppress the selling of the "Communist" and similar publications, the extreme radicals will find their ranks increasing in numbers and power.

In Germany I felt that I was treading a volcano which was liable to burst forth at any moment. A casual observer may be surprised at the above statement. For, as a matter of fact, in the large cities of Germany, life seems to be normal. The streets are full of people, factories are working, shops are open, people buy and sell, and all normal activities of a normal industrial community seem to be going on as usual.

In addition, the recreational life of the large cities seems to indicate general contentment and joy. Expensive restaurants are filled with well-dressed men and women, eating and drinking to their hearts' content, while the service is sumptuous as far as food, waiters, silver and linen are concerned.

Pastry shops are filled at all times

of the day with men and women, eating delicious cakes and tea, drinking coffee, chatting, and to all appearances perfectly satisfied with life and with themselves.

But a trip through the working class section of the city, or chats with all sorts of casual people picked up here and there, reveal an entirely different situation. Discontent and resentment seem to prevail. At the bottom of it all is the economic problem. While most manufacturers, business men and successful professionals seem to have all they want and perhaps more, the great majority which consists of workers, is barely able to make the two ends meet.

"What do you expect?" said a husky factory worker to me, when I questioned him.

"Prices are way up. They are ten to twelve times as high as they were previously. But do you suppose that our employers have raised our wages in the same proportion? No at all. I get only about six or seven times of what I did formerly. Our average wage now, that is for skilled workers, is between 300 and 350 marks a week. That sounds pretty good, does it not? But the cheapest pair of shoes I can get costs 300 marks. A shoddy suit of clothing cannot be bought for less than 600 marks. How far do you suppose I can go on this with my wife and children?"

I agreed with him that matters were pretty serious. "What can be done?" I asked.

He hesitated. Evidently, he was not a class-conscious, clear-thinking Socialist. "I don't know," he said finally.

"But something will have to be done about the German industrial life. I suppose that is the cause of it all."

Another worker with whom I discussed the same matter thought that unless Upper Silesia is returned to the Germans, things cannot improve. And so, many issues confuse the minds of the workers and keep them from understanding the situation clearly.

The red herring of Nationalism and Chauvinism is being constantly drawn before the noses of the workers with the usual result of blinding them to fundamental causes.

The wretched looting driver who took me around Berlin in his cab, talked a great deal about the high cost of living and about the inability of the government to protect the workers' interests.

He leaned forward confidently. "Do you know who is at the bottom of it all? The Jews!" he blurted out triumphantly.

"If not for the Jews, we would have a good strong Socialist Government and the workers would be all right. It is the Jewish capitalists. Do you know what they did? They hired the Communists to break up the Socialist Party and keep the workers from getting everything their own way. See?"

My face evidently betrayed the fact that I did not see, because he went on with more vehemence.

"Did not the Communists bring all the fighting down to the poorer quarter of the city? Is it not their fault that the homes of poor workers were shot up by the police? Anybody could see that it was all a put-up game!"

I did not argue with him but wondered whether Henry Ford has also subsidized the German press.

Angry complaints against extreme radicals who are splitting up the party were voiced to me by many others, much more intelligent and well-informed than my cab driver.

Hatred towards France is another factor in the situation. The result is that the workers are muddled and irritated. Worst of all, they do not know just what should be done. Many hope that the Monarchists will attempt to overcome the government. This will undoubtedly be a signal for a struggle, which might not only settle the Monarchists but also settle other things.

Leaders in the Labor Movement and in the radical parties agree that the situation is bad. They hope that something or other will happen soon and that conditions will improve. Meanwhile, they still keep up their activities; but they do not hope too much for the immediate future.

The Labor unions have been losing a great deal since the Revolution. While it looks as if they have made gains for the workers in the way of shorter hours, higher wages, etc., they have really lost the power of control and management, which were given to them immediately after the Revolution.

"What will be the outcome of all this?" I asked one after another.

The answer was a shrug of the shoulder.

The chief impression of France is that of rampant militarism. While one seldom sees organized groups of soldiers in England or Germany, companies, squads and other aggregations of soldiers can be constantly seen in the streets of French cities. At all times they seem to be going somewhere or coming from somewhere. The people in the streets do not express particular pleasure at this. They see and hear, without trying very hard to understand what they see and hear.

Strikes, lockouts and frequent employment are reported frequently in the daily newspapers. The cost of living is mounting higher and higher.

The radical press is increasing in circulation. Conservative French business men and professionals frankly state that the repudiation of the national debt is the only way of meeting the situation in France.

That France is ripe for a serious crash is clear to many. It may be provoked by something in Germany, or something in Russia, or something elsewhere. But it must come, unless the "wise men" who guide the destinies of the civilized world find some new method of conducting business.

There are many other details to interest the general reader, but to one who is working for the final emancipation of Labor, the European situation today brings nothing but sadness and depression.

Over it all floats this repeated thought, "If workers could only imitate the capitalists! If they could only drop their differences, their individual interpretations and desires! If they could only join forces and fight the common enemy."

THE PICTURE

By ABRAHAM RAISIN

Lately, Jacobson became aware of a feeling as if terra firma was crumbling away under his feet, as if all objects he was firmly leaning upon heretofore, were becoming soft and mouldy and he was suspended between the real and the unreal. His few friends had recently drifted away into the different, opposing fields, and upon meeting them he had nothing but a few formal words of greeting to extend. Any attempt to open conversation with any of his former colleagues would die prematurely upon his lips.

"What have I in common with them?" he would ask himself and find no answer.

In quest of a change he decided to leave his present quarters, a small room he rented from a well-to-do widow, and move into a different neighborhood. In a few days he found a new room for a rental equal to the one he had paid the widow.

The new landlady, a rather austere thought polite German woman, gave him the key and said:

"You'll be very comfortable here."

He remained alone and looked around. The only window in the room opened out upon a wide court. He got to the window and stuck his head

out into the court. The house across the airshaft was a five-story tenement crowded with dozens of tenants. Clothes lines, Jacobson stared blankly at her and wondered at the stupidity and incongruity of her work. He thought that it was strange that this stout woman would not get tired of her work and would not throw herself out of the window.

In another flat he noticed a small tenement family. Five young men—Jews, he thought—banged away with some tools, senselessly and aimlessly, he thought. He turned away from the court and from sheer ennui began to examine the walls of his room. They were covered with plain green paper at the corners of which tiny men were riding upon gigantic beetles. The horses and the men were stupid and irritating. He looked at them for a while and spat aside. Then he spied a picture on the wall at the corner near the door and at the first glance at that picture became frozen to the floor. It was a woman's head and it was adorned with a pair of big mild eyes. Jacobson looked at the head and the longer he stared at it the more it drew him to itself.

He noticed that the head was looking straight at him. His first reaction was fright and he even turned his head away as if he had committed some sin. But he looked again and

He noticed a stout woman energetically hanging out a pile of wash upon a this time her eyes glistened him. He felt secure and stronger.

"What a masterpiece!" he said aloud and his woebecone face cleared.

He finally tore himself away from the picture and went back to the window. The stout woman across the court was near the end of her task. He watched her now with a smile, and after the clothes had all been strung out on the line, Jacobson carefully surveyed them and noticed with contentment how the wind played with a man's undershirt on the line, sending its arms and forth as if they were animated and were trying to get somewhere. The hanging from the tenement-shot took on a different meaning as well. It was the voice of life, Jacobson interpreted it, and he looked even caressingly at the five fellows who were working away at their stands.

He strolled over back to the picture on the wall. The eyes of the woman were even milder and bigger and they looked upon him with love and solace. He left the room in a happy frame of mind. It was about ten in the evening, and the air in the street was mild and pleasant. A quiet wind was caressing his ear, as if about to reveal him a great and wonderful secret. He lifted his eyes to the skies and saw a round pale moon. Its peaceful radiance poured sweetly into Jacobson's heart and before his eyes there swam the eyes of the woman upon the

wall in his new lodging. He felt lonely and returned.

When he came back and stood before the wall, the kind, big mild eyes looked steadily at him imparting affection and kindness. And in a mood of ecstasy he cried:

"Life is still so sweet!"

WAIST AND DRESS JOINT BOARD

(Continued from Page 2.)

The following letter was received from Brother Abraham Raisin, General Secretary-Treasurer of the International:

"Referring to your letter of August 23rd, in which you state that a request has come to Local No. 10 and through them to your Joint Board that the International engage in organizing work in Newark, N. J., I wish to inform you that we have been carrying on a campaign in Newark for more than a year in the waist and dress trades and that we have kept up an office and two organizers all during that period in that territory.

"As regards the specific request made upon Local 10 by Brother Reid, he must have been prompted to do so because he is of the belief that some of the cutters working in the Newark shops are members of Local 10. It is my opinion that it would be a good idea that Local 10 help in reaching the cutters in the Newark shops and in this manner aid in the general work of organizing that city."

Miscellanies From Chicago

By H. SCHOOLMAN

The Lockout of the Ladies' Tailors

Nobility of mind and character is indeed limitless. If anything was needed to prove this truism the bosses of the ladies' tailoring industry in Chicago have supplied the necessary testimony. They have notified our Ladies' Tailors Union that it was far from their intention to lengthen their working hours. Perish the thought! What they only wanted was a reduction of 20 per cent from the existing scale of wages and the doing away with the clause in the agreement which calls for extra pay for overtime. In addition to it they wanted that the workers concede to them such a trifle as the complete right of hiring and firing at their will and pleasure, etc., etc. The letter to the Union was signed by the most influential members of the trade in Chicago.

At the outset we thought that they expected us to reply to their letter. In fact, we had a right to believe that such would be the procedure in this case. They stressed so much the point of "humanity" in their communication that we anticipated that they wanted us to discuss with them their demands. We, however, erred in our judgment. Without waiting for our reply they have forthwith begun demanding from each and every worker individually to sign papers which would mean in essence full submission to their demands. Of course our workers flatly refused to do this and as a result they were locked out. The employers simply went ahead and threw them out of the factories.

As you may have supposed, our men replied to this treatment in appropriate manner. The workers in the ladies' tailoring shops are determined not to give up their liberty so cheaply. We have undertaken a counter-attack against these employers and we are confident that we will win our fight.

The Ravages of Slack Time

It is a law of nature that when a human body becomes, through any cause, weak and less capable of resistance that all microbes and bacilli, which are ever present in the human organism, become on the other hand very active and do their utmost to attack and destroy the living tissues of the organism. The unparalleled slack in our trade coupled with the poisonous agitation of some of the employers in the Chicago cloak industry against week-work has had, to a certain extent, a demoralizing effect upon some of our members. As a result, the crowd of ex-strike breakers, would-be "corporation bosses," and various other specimens of the "undesirables" that infest every organization are now up and doing their damndest to undermine the heart of our organization. Of course, all these miserable creatures like to do their work in the dark, away from air and sunlight. They do not dare to come to a meeting in the open to present complaints, plans, or constructive criticism. They, however, infest the "corners" where cloakmakers congregate occasionally in groups and there spread their lies, poison, subtle misrepresentations and mistrust against the workers, trying to side-track them from the real issues and causes of their present unenviable conditions.

Of course there is no work in the Chicago local shops. Of course want prevails in a number of cloakmakers' homes, but it is just as clear as daylight that the week-work system has absolutely nothing to do with it, that the Union cannot be charged to even a slight degree with the prevalence of unemployment. There are cities where piece-work is still in vogue and there is just as little work as there is in Chicago. If the Chicago cloakmakers had no strong organization the present hard-times would have been fertile ground for the coming

back of the old sweating system, for the old-time misery and conditions. That the majority of our workers understand this is surely a foregone conclusion. It is, however, pitiful to observe that here and there a weaker mind among them succumbs to the agitation of the opponents of progress in our organization and become still more sullen and hopeless in his outlook upon the future of trade conditions in Chicago.

An Evil That Must Be Abolished

If there is a pest in the local cloak industry that must be done away with under all circumstances and without much delay it is the ugly practice of some of our employers to give out the finishing of garments to tenement workers. Besides the fact that most of these poor women who take this home-work are earning ridiculously low wages and are competing with the other representative workers in

the industry, it is also true that the finishing of garments in tenement houses is unsanitary and conducive to all sorts of mischief. It is true that the sanitary conditions in some of our shops are also very far from ideal, but with comparison with the tenement houses they are a veritable pyramid.

We have warned these employers on several occasions that they abstain from this practice. Some of them have complied with our demand. A great many of them, we are informed, are still sticking to that obnoxious method of finishing garments. We have served notice upon these bosses again recently that in case they are caught at this obnoxious practice they will be punished to the full extent of the union's arm. Our workers are requested to notify the organization whenever an occasion of this sort comes to their knowledge.

Labor Costs Not Cause of High Shoe Prices, Analysis Reveals

Editor Baine, of the Shoe Workers' Journal, "lifts the lid" on shoe prices, and in explaining why labor refuses to accept wage reductions in this industry he shows who is profiteering.

Before the war, he says, the labor cost of a pair of shoes retailed at \$3.50 ranged around 60 cents. Later this shoe sold as high as \$12, and the labor cost advanced to \$1, or 8 1/2 per cent of the retail price.

"Shoes that retailed at \$20 or over would show a still smaller percentage of labor cost in proportion to the selling price at retail," he says.

"During the period of advance shoe prices were made without reason. The excuse given the consumers was the high cost of material and labor. One man who paid \$18 for a pair of shoes was blaming labor for it. He was asked what he supposed labor received for making that pair of shoes, and he replied: 'Probably \$4 or \$5.' When told that labor received less than \$1.30 he was astounded."

"For something over a year we have had a falling market for shoe materials. Prices for shoe materials now very nearly equal pre-war prices. Yet manufacturers and dealers seem unable to make shoe prices anywhere near pre-war levels."

"A manufacturer said he wanted to make a shoe to sell to dealers at \$6,

to be sold at retail at \$9, and would like a reduction in labor cost. The same shoe used to be sold to the retailer at \$2.85 and retailed at \$4. Labor receives about 40 cents per pair more on that shoe."

"Labor was asked to contribute from its 40 cents to help the manufacturer to sell at \$6 what he used to sell at \$2.85, when his market for raw materials is nearly the same as before the war."

"There are other instances of proposed reduction in labor cost that have no better foundation than the one just related. It is not strange that labor is not enthusiastic to co-operate for such ends."

"These policies are among the causes of the public resentment against the shoe business that results in the jerking of a shoe manufacturer on the floor of the House of Representatives at Washington."

"We know there are circumstances somewhat extenuating, such as high rents, freight and other expenses, but still it is in order for manufacturers and dealers to introduce a little team work into their lead pencil."

"Labor declines to be the goat for the public prejudice to pay the freight for margins that a few years ago would have seemed extremely extravagant."

Famous Labor Editor on Europe, the Third International and Russia

Abraham Cahan, editor of the Jewish Daily Forward, the great labor and Socialist daily of New York, returned last week from a fourteen weeks' stay in Europe, which he spent in Berlin, London and Paris, studying conditions and coming in contact with outstanding personalities in various parties and men and women of diverse shades of opinion.

In an interview given out by Editor Cahan on conditions in Europe with particular reference to the world labor and Socialist situation he had to say, among other things, the following:

"Berlin is a whole world; it is a wonder city. The whole world passes before you there. I met officials of the Soviet Government, and I discussed matters with them for long and weary hours. They know that no man has had so much influence with the Communist leaders in theory, we will support Russia."

Soviet Leaders See Failure

"The Soviet leaders realize that Communism, as they applied it, has not succeeded. That is why Lenin has been so anxious to get the policy of the Soviet Government changed."

"The German people are getting to work. The Social Democratic party, the old party, has lost its chauvinism. It is growing enormously. Scheide-man has lost all his influence in the party, and today it is the only Socialist party in the republic."

"The Communists there amount to nothing. It is an open secret that the March 'putsch' that the Communist International approves of, and then doesn't, was arranged and managed and ordered by Bela Kun, one of the leading men of the Communist International. The leading Communist members of the Soviet Government that I spoke to admit that the whole Communist movement, and the hope of a world revolution, on which the Communist International is based, is done for."

Proletariat Different Here

"In Europe there is a class-conscious working class. The workers there are born workers, and they know they are workers. There is nothing else for them to be; in America every worker thinks that he is going to be a capitalist or President some day. They think it is democracy. It is snobocracy. We must understand the trait in the American character before we can do anything with the workers here and make them Socialists."

"Some of our local intellectuals still want the Third International. For an American to speak of the Third International is a sign of absolute idiocy. In Europe, people know that the Third International is an absolute failure. It is a joke. Lenin would like to get rid of it if he could. No takes it seriously any more. The Third International has done 1,000 times more damage to the Socialist movement than good."

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, At the last Convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Denver, Colo., the delegation of the I. L. G. W. U. was split on the question of the re-election of Samuel Gompers as President of the A. F. of L., and

WHEREAS, Samuel Gompers has been a hindrance during all the years he has held office to the progress of any advanced ideas and is opposed to anything Socialist, being a member of the Civic Federation, etc., and

WHEREAS, Mr. S. Yanofsky, Editor of the official organ of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the "Justice," has raised an issue on this question through the columns of the said official organ, claiming that our Delegates to the Convention, Brother Luigi Antonini, was wrong in his stand, and

WHEREAS, Mr. S. Yanofsky threatens to bring the matter up before the next Convention of the International Union, where it will be seen whether he was right or wrong through an election, be it therefore

RESOLVED, That we, the rank and file, of the Italian Dress and Weat-

makers' Union, Local 89, being assembled in meeting on Thursday, September 1, 1921, at 8 West 21st Street, do hereby firmly uphold our delegate, Brother Antonini in his stand at the said Convention of the A. F. of L., as we believe that same is in accordance with the views of every class-conscious worker of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union;

That Mr. S. Yanofsky need not wait for the Convention of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, but can settle the matter now, and be it further

RESOLVED, That the above resolution be forwarded to our sister Local, No. 48, for adoption and copies sent also to our Labor newspapers.

JOHN COLUMBERO,
Secretary.

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JUSTICE

A Labor Weekly

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EDITORIALS

SOMETHING THEY DID NOT EXPECT

During the last few days the Philadelphia waist and dress manufacturers have been getting the surprise of their lives. They did expect that the entire honest public opinion of Philadelphia would scorn and condemn them. But they discounted this public verdict in advance, as it were. What does public opinion amount to when compared with the prospect of breaking down the Union which had been in their way so long and which had prevented them from becoming little Czars in their shops? Their calculations were very simple. The first few days of enthusiasm will pass and the strikers, most of them "light-minded," "easily-led" girls, would away back, overcome by a feeling of remorse coupled with the fear of permanent loss of jobs. A stampede would occur, the backbone of the strike would be broken, and together with it the temper of the public would change in short order. And through these roseate spectacles, they already saw the additional tens of thousands of dollars they might make during the coming seasons after the Union had become a mere memory. The prospect of getting rid of the "millstone" on their necks, the Waist and Dressmakers' Union of Philadelphia, was indeed alluring enough to have tempted them into this risky and unsavory affair.

Such were the golden plans of the bosses. What has become of them? Already, the first days of the strike have brought a considerable number of manufacturers to the realization that it was an empty dream, a costly mirage. So they decided that they would not sacrifice the present for flimsy shadows in the future. They broke away from their Association and signed an agreement with the Union. Daily the number of these "deserters" is increasing to an "alarming" extent, and while these lines are being penned, the Association has already lost about one-sixth of its total membership.

Surely the Philadelphia manufacturers have not counted on such developments. This however, is not their biggest surprise. What stuns them most is the wonderful, fiery fight the strikers are putting up. It is this indomitable spirit of their workers that has blasted their most cherished hopes. For months, before the strike had broken out, the workers in their shops have had to subsist on very meagre earnings. There was little work and saving for a rainy day was wellnigh unthinkable. The Union was badly affected in a financial way and the bosses had reason to believe that these semi-starved and discouraged workers would not stand up and fight to any appreciable extent. Of course, the employers knew that the Philadelphia workers have a great many friends in the labor movement who might come to their assistance. But, in this case, thousands of persons were involved and large-scale aid requires unusually great resources. In addition to that, the employers figured that with unemployment raging everywhere, they would be able to fill their shops with strike-breakers and the girls could not, under the circumstances, muster sufficiently strong picket lines to prevent the operation of the shops with scab help.

What a sad disappointment these "weak," "dispirited" and "light-minded" girls of the Philadelphia waist and dress shops have had in store for their employers! How they have turned the tables on them! These "weak" girls are fighting with the same high morale, the same utter disregard of danger and scorn for hardships they had shown in the past when they or their predecessors were laying the cornerstone of their Union. Nothing seems to scare them. Fines, police abuse, prison terms only enmesh them to ever greater resistance. It is not a chaotic, guerrilla fight which the employers have probably anticipated and which they could have easily overcome. It is a fight of a well-disciplined, determined army, led by seasoned veterans in the labor movement who figure out every step and every move in advance. Is it to be wondered at that from the very first days of the conflict a panic had set in among the employers and that to-day already more than one thousand strikers have gone back to work in their shops on Union conditions and under a Union agreement?

The fighting spirit of the Philadelphia girls has infected the workers of the other labor unions of that city with a desire to help the strikers with might and main to win their fight. Not with money alone. They have watched the valiant fight of their fellow-workers and have decided that their aid must go much further than the form of financial assistance. They must make this fight their own, they must picket the shops like the strikers themselves and must do all that is required of a regular striker on the fighting line! The Cloakmakers' Union of Philadelphia has decided last week, at one of its meetings, to throw its entire weight on the side of the strikers and it is already carrying out its decision loyally and conscientiously. We have little doubt

that this example will be emulated by other Philadelphia unions, even such that do not belong to our International. The waist and dress manufacturers of Philadelphia who have declared war against the "weak" girls in their shops in an attempt to smash their organization, will soon learn that not alone has their brazen scheme converted these girls, as if by magic, into invincible fighters but that they have to face the concerted strength of all the workers of every labor union in the city of "Brotherly Love."

We are not ready to prophesy what these unpleasant eye-openers might prompt the employers to do. Logically, they should begin to seek a speedy peace with the Union. And then again the minds of some employers are quite inscrutable. Perhaps, they need a few more weeks of sound drubbing before they will come to their senses. We know only one thing. As far as our army of determined men and women in the Philadelphia waist and dress industry is concerned, they will not leave the battlefield until their enemy will concede defeat and will ask for terms of peace.

MISERY IN THE OPEN

Our contemporary, The New York "Times" is very much displeased with the spectacle of the slave-mart on the Boston Common where grown-up men, men who had fought for "democracy," for the abolition of all wars and misery, have staged publicly, without a vestige of shame, that they haven't had a full bread for days and that, in utter dependence, they were ready to sell themselves, body and soul, to stave off starvation.

The "Times" does not like this spectacle. How can, indeed, civilized persons so degrade themselves as to make a public exhibition of their poverty and their misery? Wouldn't it have been much prettier had these unfortunates obtained somewhere a bit of rope with which to hang themselves, had thrown themselves off the bridge across the Charles River or eliminated themselves in any other less spectacular and less disgusting manner? It would have been a great deal more respectable and would not cause annoyance to a lot of easy-going and contented people. Why come out with the ugly story of long months of want and unemployment, and state in addition that they are ready to sell themselves into slavery in a most yellow and sensational manner?

It is not alone the loss of self-respect and pride of these hungry Boston mobs that annoys our contemporary. It is the impression upon the outside world that is the most reprehensible feature of this procedure. Watching such a spectacle one might, strangely enough, come to think that Lincoln had lived in vain and that the bloody conflict between the North and the South for the abolition of slavery was a mere historic travesty— if in the year of 1921, on the Boston Common, young white men are thrilled to find purchasers for themselves! What is a person, proud of our progress and civilization, likely to think while witnessing such an exhibition? It may provoke disgust in the mind of the editorial writer of the "Times" but it may provoke, together with disgust, a feeling of rebellion in the minds of millions of others. How shameful and criminal must be the economic order of a land, filled with plenty, where such spectacles can take place! And together with this thought, others might come storming along. What has victory brought to the "victors"? We had been warned that slavery was in store for all of us should the Germans, heaven forbid, come out victors of the conflict. Today thousands of us rejoice, when some better situated fellow-citizen is ready to purchase us on terms of slavery.

It is precisely these considerations that make the "Times" feel so badly about this horrible spectacle. It is not the indescribable misery in which millions of people live today in this country that disturbs it. It is the fact that the people are no longer inclined to conceal this misery, this want and unemployment. We, on the other hand, view these changes of psychology from a different angle. It is well that men have begun not to feel ashamed of their misery. It is well that men have finally come to the consciousness that their misery is not their shame but the shame of our civilization, of our so-called "order." Let this horrible misery come out into the open. Let it cease hiding in dark corners. Perhaps it will serve to open the eyes of a myopic and stubbornly blind world. Perhaps this world will discover in this misery its own shame, its own wrongs, its own waywardness.

Perhaps the callous world will finally discern in this misery the enormity of the problem of unemployment and will conclude that conferences and other quack-remedies will not alleviate the horrors of the situation in the least degree. Only a radical change of our entire one-sided social order will bring an end to the ravages of unemployment. The spectacle on Boston Common, this heartless and naked exhibition of one of the monstrous sores of the system under which we live, is from that point of view, one of the most important events in these sad days.

THE INNER ENEMY

In speaking to the veterans in Atlantic City, President Harding had said as follows:

"I am not unmindful of the job you have done over there. I keep well in mind what you have achieved for the country under your former commander, and I ask of you that you do the same while I am in office."

The sound advice like an intimation of a new war. A new war—against whom? President Harding makes this clear in the following words:

"There is still enough left for the establishment of peace within the nation itself. You must help solve the problems which are being forced upon us by the inner enemy."

We are inclined to believe that President Harding is not soliciting from the veterans contributions in the realm of political wis-

President Gompers' Address Before N.Y. Cloak Joint Board

The last meeting of the Joint Board of the Cloakmakers' Unions of New York had a good deal of a festive air about it. Every delegate of all the locals affiliated with the cloakmakers' parliament was on hand and early, in addition to a large number of visitors, among whom were some prominent men and women in the New York labor movement.

The reason for this turnout was the appearance before the Joint Board of Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor and the General Executive Board of the Cigar-makers' Union, who came in a body to the meeting. As reported in last week's JUSTICE, subsequent to an arrangement made by President Schlesinger with President Gompers several weeks ago, the latter was to appear before the Cloakmakers' Joint Board of New York on behalf of the organizing drive launched by the Cigar-makers' Union of New York among the cigar-makers, of this city and to solicit its aid and co-operation in this drive. Accordingly, Gompers and Perkins came to the meeting on Saturday afternoon, September 1st, to plead the cause of the cigar-makers.

After President Louis Penkofsky of the Joint Board had introduced President Perkins of the Cigar-makers' International Union, Brother Perkins stated in a few brief remarks the purpose of their visit. He dwelt on the solidarity of interests between the workers in the cloak and suit trades off New York and their fellow-workers in the big cigar shops who are still unorganized and under the heel of the powerful interests in the tobacco and cigar industry—the Tobacco Trust.

President Samuel Gompers, after a few introductory remarks by the chairman, then delivered a forceful

speech to the delegates from which we quote the following remarks: "Brothers and Sisters!

"It is quite evident that I am not a stranger to you. You are no strangers to me, either, my fellow Union men and women. I cannot begin to tell you the swelling emotions which overcame me as I entered this meeting room and saw before me here a real battle square—a fighting square in real formation—ready for any emergency which might arise in your industry. (Applause.)

"I remember a few years ago, when I met your Joint Board in one way or another, at one meeting or another, and knew of the situation then existing; and even now my mind goes back to thirty-five or forty years ago, when on the down town East Side I was more with the cloakmakers than with the needle trades, clean with any other group of organized or unorganized workers. And I remember the time, too, when your men would be engaged in periodic strikes that took place almost once a year, great battles attended by great suffering and sacrifices that were endured and made. For what? To restore the reduction of wages which had been made after the victory you had won the year previous, and it went on, and on, and on.

"And I remember at least one remark that I made so frequently: 'For Heaven's sake, you are wonderful fighters; you are tremendous fighters; you are for your rights; but, as soon as you have secured them, you go to sleep and let the employers and sweatshops come and take them all back; and then, the next year you have to go on strike and fight again.' I don't know whether my words of advice were of any educational value, but this I do know, that you followed out orders; so much so that, while there is a slump in all industries—no less in yours—and a tremendous drive is being made for reductions in wages and the open-shop, you have not been compelled to yield. (Applause.) You have held your own and, young as many of you are, and old as some of you may be—and young or old as the

great rank and file may be—to your everlasting credit be it said that the time has gone by when the manufacturers in your industry can play football with the cloakmakers of America. (Applause.)

"If I rightly understand the situation, the attempt was made recently in a nearby city—Philadelphia—I don't know the exact date at this moment, but I do know that after all the trials and tribulations through which you and they will have gone, the manufacturers, in their attempt to break through the solid phalanx of the organized workers in your industry, will fall, as sure as the sun will rise and set tomorrow. (Applause.)

"One of the reasons why the President and the Executive Board of the Cigar-makers' International Union have sought this opportunity of meeting with you and of talking with you, is this: In a large part of the cigar industry, in and around New York, and in some of the large industrial centers, the daughters and sisters of many of the men in the needle trades are working in the cigar industry; and, instead of these young persons joining membership in the Cigar-makers' International Union, their minds have been poisoned against our organization; and we believe that through you and through the message that you will give to the men and women in your trades, and all your friends and acquaintances, you may dispel this prejudice against our organization.

"Why, I know the sweating conditions under which you and these before you worked in your trade. I saw it, and I know it—the contractor and sub-contractor—but never in the worst conditions of your trade have they compared with the awful conditions which prevailed in the cigar industry. We have had not only convict labor to compete with—we had tenement house labor, we had the sweaters, the contractor and the sub-contractor; we had the Chinese coolies, who nearly absorbed half the trade of our industry. We had a system whereby the marriage of a cigarmaker was a penalty, because all too frequently he could not get work because he was a married man, for this reason: That the single men were lodged in lodging houses and had to eat in some form of eating-and-lodging house combined, and the employer would get an interest in it. You there was a premium upon young men remaining single. Then, again, some of the employers had a system where the men did not work for them for wages, but on Saturday nights they would give them two or three hundred cigars, and with these the man had to go from store to store to get a few dollars. Of course, they had to sell the cigars at a sacrifice, and, in addition, they were competing with each other, and underbidding and overdrinking each other.

"We had child labor—we had all kinds of conditions that made the cigar industry a repulsive business. They who worked, worked very old hours, very old days, very old nights. There were no regulations. If there ever was anarchy in a trade—I mean anarchy in its worst sense—it was in the cigar industry, and our International Union, then comparatively small in numbers but full of spirit, intelligence and energy, took the situation in hand and, one after another, these conditions were abolished. By a wonderful coup the industry and the trade was taken out of the hands of Chinese labor. Great caravans of trains of men—white workmen—cigarmakers—were taken across the continent from all parts of the country until they reached California.

"Our International Union was the first organization that established the Union label in any industry in the whole world. We abolished the convict labor system—at least in the State of New York; we abolished the tenement-house system, the sweat-work system, and we established shop labor, and then we reduced the hours to ten, and then nine, and on the first of May, 1886, or about thirty-five years ago, we inaugurated the eight-hour day for every member of the International Union, and made it a penalty to work overtime. We increased the wages of our fellow-Union members, which had a corresponding effect upon non-Unionists. Through the reduction of hours, through the increased improvements in shops, we have increased the length of life of all the members of our International Union—on the average—nearly sixteen years.

"There have come in our industry tremendous changes: Division of labor, the introduction of machines have made necessary the operators of these machines, and, despite the fights that have been made by so-called progressives and radicals to shut out the workers in operating these machines, the so-called conservatives have fought for the right of every man and woman who had any part in our trade to belong to our International Union. (Applause.) And we have, therefore, undertaken a campaign—a drive, if you please, a new drive for the thorough organization of every member of our craft, without regard to race, color or religion, or any other conditions, and this afternoon we are appearing before you on behalf of this campaign.

"I may be permitted to call your attention to this one fact, that, despite their great power of wealth and organization in conducting a movement never equalled in the history of the world to break up and destroy the organized labor movement of the country—never before, in such a period, have such little success attended their efforts. Men and women of organized labor have the bit in their teeth, and they are pulling them—and they are standing shoulder to shoulder, determined in their attempt, as at the battle of the Marne, when the hosts of greed and autocracy and militarism were told: 'You shall not pass!' Though here and there, through unemployment, there has been a falling-off in membership of some of the organizations, yet, on the whole, they have held their own, and are holding their own, and are determined to build their own. The pendulum of industry has been forced against us. The law of gravity knows that the pendulum must swing the other way (applause), and if we are true to ourselves and to each other; if we are but true to our Union—when that pendulum swings, we shall give an accounting of ourselves and the authors of greed and profiteering will have learnt a lesson from their attempted aggression.

"I join most sincerely and heartily with the suggestion and the request made by President Perkins of our International Union for your sympathy and co-operation and assistance, as I have at times tried to be helpful to you, and I hope that I have been helpful to you on occasions. I hope that you will help in this tremendous work to bring within the folds of the Cigar-makers' International Union—upon an absolutely equal basis with all members—all those with whom you can come in contact or can influence—so that you and the other sincere and far-seeing members of organized labor under the banner of the American Federation of Labor can carry that banner and plant it upon the ramparts, declaring that right and justice and freedom must prevail the land over—for you and for us—making for a united and triumphant effort! (Applause.)

dom, legislative proposals and plans. The House, the Senate and the Administration, we believe, he considers, are sufficient to take care of that. When he says that the veterans "must help solve the problems forced upon us by the inner enemy," he means plainly that the veterans will have to use the gun, the sword and the cannon,—the only weapons with which they are conversant and competent. So far, so simple. What remains to be solved is: Who is this "inner enemy" President Harding is alluding to?

Does he mean the workers who resist the cutting down of their wages, who would protect themselves, through their unions, against exploitation by their employers? But this is well-nigh unthinkable. If this "inner enemy" is to be dealt with in such a ruthless manner, via the gun, sword or cannon, what will remain of our beautiful, busy America? One does not, as a rule, kill the goose that lays the golden egg. Neither could Harding mean the various Socialist and radical groups, we are sure. It is true their sins are great. They dare to assume that our order of things is far from perfect and could be improved. But one cannot presume that President Harding would sanction, let us say, the shooting of a lot of people merely because they happen to differ with him in their views and opinions. We are not in Russia, to begin with, and, secondly, these radicals surely did not force upon us any of the problems alluded to by President Harding.

So what remains for us to conclude is that in speaking of the "inner enemy" President Harding had no one else in mind but the profiteer class, the class of exploiters, who have through their unbounded, personal egotism, their hunt for profits, forced upon our land the problems of hunger, want and unemployment for millions of workers; who by gratifying their own limitless lust and ambitions have brought shame and disgrace upon the civilization of our days. Surely, this is the only inner enemy that President Harding could have had in mind. And the warning to them, we take, is as follows: Fleece of labor and exploiters of mankind, beware! The veterans who had helped Wilson to fight the external enemy will be ready to help Harding in downing you, the inner enemy. Tremble, for your days are numbered. At last, President Harding has come to the conclusion that persecution and words will not set you aright; that you are the inner enemies of the country and that only the brutal force of the veterans will teach you the error of your ways.

THE SLAVE MARTS OF 1921

By NATHANIEL BUCHWALD

It was a thrilling spectacle that was staged on the Boston Commons the other day. The spectators must have been treated to some "awfully wicked" and piquant sensations when the auctioneer let down his hammer upon the bare flesh of the slave and shouted: "Sold!" The crowd of slaves stripped to the waist that thronged the auction block on the Commons made up a scene that should have elicited the envy of more than one movie magnate.

The performance was more than realistic—it was real. It was not a pageant, nor a dramatization and enactment of a chapter in the early history of mankind—it was a matter-of-fact slave mart, such as was a commonplace occurrence in the ancient world, in the lands and among peoples that have been celebrated in song and story. The auctioneer, a theatrical troupe, nor were the slaves there to supply the background or furnish "atmosphere." He was a Boston philanthropist by the name of Urbain Ledoux, and the slaves he was trying his best to sell were just men out of work.

Auctioneer Ledoux had quite an assortment of goods to offer the public. There was Joe Mitchell, a colored man, who had been six months out of work—sold for board and lodging and two dollars a week pocket money. There was the young factory worker Davis, who fetched the \$100 price. There was James Ferris, twenty-four years old, with a record of four years in the army, including service overseas. He proved a poor seller. No one would have him, probably because of the suspicion that he might have been wounded in the Great War for Democracy and thus incapacitated for work such as is expected of a slave bought at auction. After all the slaves were stripped only to the waist, you know, and one might easily get "stung" and get a "limb" for his good money. There was, nevertheless, a "sucker" in the crowd who bought the slave Albert Savie, a World War veteran, though the slave was decent enough to admit openly that he was unable to do heavy work because of a wound received overseas, where he had served two years and three months as a member of the 312th Machine Gun Company.

Altogether it was a clean, bona fide slave-auction, and a touch of the solemn was added to it by the administering of an oath to the slaves. We quote from a newspaper account:

"Then Ledoux administered an oath in which they (the slaves) pledged to give their utmost of their brain and their brawn to the persons who might buy them at the sale."

Nor were the slaves of a questionable breed or inferior quality. In his notice to the employers about the forthcoming slave market, the auctioneer requested them to be on hand "to buy some honest-to-God Americans anxious to work for their keep." And he made good. All of the slaves were genuine goods, native products grown upon the soil of the United States of America. Their brawn might have been impaired by months of unemployment and starvation; one of the slaves, for instance, a certain Edward Dixon, a World War hero, was so weak from hunger that he "sank into the extended arms of Ledoux, as the bid for his body and soul opened." There was another who had not eaten for three days and had to be fed before he could ascend the auction stand. But with food and shelter their brawn will be restored to normal and few slave purposes they will be "as good as new."

The main thing is that there is nothing the matter with their "brain."

Not a man has been polluted by any of the vicious doctrines subversive of our democracy and our freedom. Honest-to-God Americans they are all, proud of the privilege of living in the land of the free, proud of their country where a bootblack or a bad-carrier may become president of the greatest republic glorifying in the realization that they have no kings nor overlords to rule their destinies, happy that they are the sons of a land where all men are born free and equal. And because they are good Americans, and consequently—deserving poor, it behooves all of us who can afford it to buy one of these slaves at public auction and thus set an example to our friends and our neighbors.

There is, we admit, something disquieting in this slave business. For one thing its legality may be called in question. Some of our legal rights may adduce the letter of the law to prove that slavery has been abolished in this country. The cause of the deserving poor, of the millions of jobless Americans, may be hurt by some stern, even if well-meaning, guardians of law and order who might see in this slave auctioning an act of offense against the very constitution of our country, which explicitly prohibits involuntary servitude. And, although these slaves have formally signified their willingness to be sold into servitude, it may well be argued that they did so under duress of hunger and that the transaction is therefore null and void in law.

It would be regrettable, indeed, if our guardians of law were thus to block the slave-selling enterprises. In times of emergency the letter of the law must give way to necessity. Whether slavery is legal or not—it is a fact, and facts must be reckoned with at all times.

Abraham Lincoln erred gravely when he brought about the emancipation of the slaves, and we may as well be candid enough to admit it. What we need today is a national hero to undo the harm that Lincoln had done. He will become immortal who will rise to the occasion and bring about the enactment of a law enjoining all those who live by the sweat of their brow. This would be a great act of patriotism and an undying service to the American people, for legal slavery carries with it the assurance of food and shelter for the slave and at once does away with the evils of unemployment. It would be more effective in providing people with the prime necessities of life than are trade unions, or unemployment insurance, or public charities.

Chattel slavery is the need of the people. It is their only hope. Six million men and women will eagerly cast their votes for an enslavement candidate running on an enslavement issue. Twice six millions will signify their willingness to be enslaved at the price of food and shelter before the winter is over.

While such local slave marts as held on the Boston Commons may relieve the unemployment situations somewhat, they will not solve the problem as a whole. The thing is to get the manufacturers, the mill owners to buy slaves in quantities, wholesale. The government, aided by public-spirited citizens, can bring about such wholesale slave sales by launching a nationwide drive, similar to the campaigns for the sale of Liberty Bonds. Hoover might take a hand in it. President Harding might issue a special proclamation urging all Americans of means to buy one or more honest-to-God American slaves, the country might be flooded with posters and stickers with the legend, "Buy a slave and

IN THE REALM OF BOOKS

"ZELL" BY HENRY G. AIKMAN
(ALFRED A. KNOFF, Publisher.)

By MARION LUCAS

"Zell" is the story of a normal life led by a man of never developed genius. Hindered at first in his ambition toward a career as a singer by a stupid, matter of fact family, and later by a bourgeois wife of the same type, he consistently passes up the adventure of which he gives promise. The book is dedicated by the author to "my own beloved family, sympathetic, affectionate, forbearing—happily different from the Zells."

The story is a searching criticism of the normal, every day American family life of the small town. It shows what the gifted or unusual human being may become dulled to, when possession of houses, motor cars, stocks and bonds, and other tangible property are the measure of success. It shows what may happen to the artist who does not revolt against the smug demands of society.

Avery Zell, hero of the book, was the ordinary son of ordinary parents. The drunkenness and infidelity of his father, who left his wife after stealing her money, loomed large on the horizon of the normal little boy. Then, as he grew older, he found himself possessed of a voice, a voice which was not an unmitigated joy to him, it must be admitted. Take, for instance, the delightful episode of his performance at the fortnightly meeting of the town four-hundred club, where he sang the "Armorer's Song" from "Robin Hood." On the famous passage down to the low note at the end of the song, his immature voice broke, and he retired in confusion. The only comfort was the sweet sympathy of his escort, Ruby McPhee, whom he had not particularly noticed, before.

At twenty-three, after completing his college course, he got an opportunity to sing in a church choir. His new instructor introduced him to a new sort of society, where studio teas were weekly events. At these teas Avery fell in love with a young society woman, Ines Copeland. His romance, however, was nipped in the bud by his instructor, who discharged him from his class and from the choir.

Impulsively, pushed on by the approval of his mother and sister, he proposed to Ruby McPhee and she accepted him. Blindly, as he also blindly lived his life, he married her. Always opposed in his every wish and longing by his family, Ruby continued their discipline in even fiercer form. Failing even more completely to understand him, his life continued its dull, monotonous routine. Soon the birth of a son chained him more completely to a commonplace world.

One of the two characters in the book who understood something of the hidden protest of his life was Ines Copeland who appeared again at the end. The other, strangely enough, was his sister Winifred, who came to understand how he had failed of

save our liberties," or something to that effect.

We hope that such a drive will soon be undertaken. We are at one with Mr. Hoover that it is inconceivable, or unthinkable, or inadmissible—we forget just what categorical negative the gentleman used—that there should be privation and suffering in a land of plenty.

And let us hear in mind one more thing: slaves who are ill fed or fed not at all may mope!

everything. Due to her influence he nearly came to rebellion. His belief in himself, his ambition and his genius were not great enough to overcome the colossal handicaps that confronted him, first in his family and later in his small town world. He plodded on through his life a model husband, a successful business man, and eventually became what his family and wife wished him to be.

Adventure tempted him and in the guise of Ines Copeland. Twice tempted, he was too bound by his narrow life to rebel. The second time she came into his life was when the flame of protest burned brightest in him. Tired of his wife, longing for a realization of what he dimly saw going on beyond him, and nauseated by the routine of his life, he turned to her. She almost converted him to her faith in a real future for him. His sister urged him to go with the other woman. A tragic accident snuffed out the life of his sister. The last time the opportunity to go out into that other world of personal freedom and achievement knocked at his door, he was deaf to it.

The commonplace life that he hated had become too much of a habit to shake off. He could not make up his mind to detach himself from the world. The other woman went back to her world alone. Society, plus his family, succeeded in putting out forever the flame of his genius.

In spite of the pessimistic tone of the book, there is something tremendously optimistic about it. Zell lived his life too blindly, with too little self analysis to be a depressing character. The novel is merely an arraignment of the conditions that enchain the unusual man in spite of himself. To the man who wishes to avoid the fate of being crushed out by the ordinary viewpoint, "Zell" expresses the futility of accepting the dictates of a society which demands material success in a man rather than the development of his character. The average reader, who is perfectly satisfied with modern society, does not like the book. To him it is the futile story of a dull life. No one, however, can fail to appreciate its unusual literary merit.

Several years ago the yearly fiction was a dull lot. It was neither well written, easy to read, nor was it fated to last. Most of the annual novels of those days are unknown today. They are either out of print, or on sale at twenty-five cents the copy in drug stores. This year has produced an unusual amount of fiction of real merit. Moreover, it is being read. "Zell" attracted notices in almost every metropolitan paper of any size when it appeared. The sales have been and still are enormous. For several years the annual product of the publishers has been increasing in quality. "Zell" is a notable example of this excellence. The story is at once readable and worth reading.

This book is a sort of "Main street" of the soul. It is typically American. Every idea in it is staunchly American, but not of the 100 per cent variety. It is rather the peculiar expression of that unique institution, the American family. The characters are easily recognizable to those who know any small American city or town intimately. Like the other books of the year, this is realism of the most exact sort. It is part of the remarkable contribution of the year to the ultimate development of the typically American novel.

LABOR THE WORLD OVER

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND

The Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress and the national executives of the Labor Party have sent a telegram to the premier declaring that the labor movement must resist to the utmost further reference to arbitration by force and that resumption of warfare in Ireland . . . would never receive the sanction of the British people.

The British Trade Union Congress, in session at Cardiff, Wales, adopted by an overwhelming majority a resolution protesting against the carrying out of the Government's naval building program and endorsing the November Conference in Washington on the limitation of armament.

FRANCE

The extremist element of the French labor movement, thwarted by a fair majority at Lille, have set out to reverse the decision arrived at in the General Federation Convention and to adhere to Moscow.

CANADA

The Canadian Government has loaned her returned soldiers more than \$80,000,000 to pay for stock and equipment for farms which they have either bought or homesteaded.

MEXICO

Immediate resumption of oil operations in Tampico regions by American petroleum companies and the payment of postponed taxes will result from an agreement reached by Government officials and the heads of five American oil companies.

The Federal Government of Mexico will not intervene in an effort to have the Vera Cruz Legislature modify its law recently passed permitting the workmen to share in the profits of any industry within the state.

RUSSIA

Floyd Gibbons declares that there are a million Russians doomed to death and thousands dying daily in Samara, Russia, as a result of cholera and typhus epidemic.

AUSTRALIA

Local government elections in Queensland, Australia, have resulted in the overwhelming defeat of the labor representatives who secured only 61 seats to their opponents 657.

DOMESTIC NEWS

Renewed industrial activity is shown by a survey of some of the largest cities in the country. Manufacturing plants are putting on additional workers and a number of closed establishments are resuming operations.

The Pennsylvania Railroad notified the U. S. Railroad Labor Board that it would not obey the order to meet the Federated Shop Craft officials to draw up a new working rule agreement.

The Mingo County situation has quieted sufficiently to permit withdrawal of several detachments of Federal troops.

All employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad now have an opportunity for a voice in the management of matters affecting their welfare, according to an announcement made tonight by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Company unions, recently formed by the packers in Chicago, will meet

their first test of strength with organized labor on September 16th, when the present wage agreement ends.

Conditions in the industrial world today, compared with those of last Labor Day, are much better, declares Ralph M. Easley, chairman of the National Civic Federation.

American industrial invasion of Canada continues unchecked. There are 700 Canadian branches of American industries in Canada and 200 other American factories seeking Canadian locations.

A slight increase in employment, possibly indicating the turning of the tide towards better times, is reported by the Department of Labor.

Out of 1,500 votes cast by the Chamber of Commerce of Rochester, N. Y., 1,426 were for the American plan, or the anti-union shop.

Thirty corporations, thirty-two firms and thirty-two individuals, members of the Atlantic Coast District Tile, Grate and Mantel Association, have been named as defendants in a Federal Grand Jury indictment charging them with violation of the Sherman Law, in New York City.

John Francis Neylan states that the membership of the labor unions in the Hawaiian Islands is exclusively Japanese, and that all Japanese in the islands are required to pay dues to the organization.

Presentments against twenty-eight of the most prominent dairymen of Baltimore and against nineteen corporations and organizations have been returned by the grand jury charging a conspiracy to create and maintain a monopoly of a necessity of life. To keep milk prices from falling below 12 cents a quart nearly every dairy in Baltimore has been pouring great quantities of milk in the sewer, it is charged.

The President's Cabinet is to be reduced from ten to nine members under a newly developed scheme for reorganizing Government departments, which is to be submitted to Congress about October 1st.

The Department of Labor announced today that Chinese have been smuggled across the Canadian border into the United States to such an extent that there are now 50,000 Chinese illegally domiciled in this country.

Proceedings to fix the responsibility for the disturbances in the West Virginia coal field have been started by both the state and federal authorities.

Nearly 500 armed miners are entrenched on Big Creek, Ill., awaiting reinforcements. A march may be made on the mines at Rosiclare when they arrive.

Judge Landis rendered a decision today in the building trade war which has been going on in Chicago for months past, cutting wages from 35 per cent to 12 per cent.

Judge Cockrell of the Seventeenth Judicial District of Missouri gives a severe indictment of the judicial system in Missouri in a revision plan given to the new constitutional association. "We have the best courts and best judges for a few people, and these are the people who have the most money and who are actually in the least need of justice."

A terrific rainstorm, which broke out in Elizabethtown, Ill., prevented the march of 8,000 armed miners upon the coal mines. Fifty thousand rounds of ammunition and machine guns were reported awaiting their arrival.

Plumbers employed on the Speedway Hospital in Chicago struck today as a protest against the decision rendered by Judge Landis in the Building Trades dispute.

Among the Custom Dressmakers of New York

By T. BERNADSKY, Manager

Most of our shops have opened up recently and work is beginning to show up. It will therefore be in place to give a small report about our organizations in these columns.

We have sent out to the employers of our trade agreements which are to be renewed on September 15th. It is to be expected that the new agreements will not be the cause of a serious conflict between the Union and the employers. Notwithstanding the slack that prevailed in the trade, we expect a very lively season and our bosses have learned from past experience that it does not pay to fight the Union; that it pays better to be on good terms with the workers and to maintain peace in the industry. Should, however, some employers desire to measure strength with the Union, we shall be ready to meet them in a proper manner. They, the bosses, know too well that when they start a conflict they are likely to lose their best workers, their best model makers and fitters at the very beginning of the season. It must be kept

in mind that the fitting business is not very anxious to lose a fitter one such that requires a lot of patience, taste and ability, and an employer is he acquires one to suit his or her purpose. Fortunately, the Union has in its midst some of the ablest and best known drapers and draper-fitters in the trade and we are inclined to believe that our employers will not court trouble with the Union on that account alone.

At the last meeting of our Executive Board the question of the half-organized shops was taken up for discussion. Some members might ask: What is a half-organized shop? The answer is: A half-organized shop consists of two departments—one of ladies' tailors and another of dressmakers. Both belong to the same firm, yet one is Union and the other is scab. In one department the workers work 44 hours and receive decent wages. In the other department the workers get far smaller wages and work 48 hours. The confusion pre-

vailing in such a shop is easily imaginable. The workers of each department fear the workers of the other and have no confidence in what either side might do. It happened already in the past that one part of such a shop would go down on strike while the other remained at work. Of course the only beneficiary of such a state of affairs is the employer. It is really hard to understand how such "Union" shops can exist.

We believe it would be to the advantage of both locals No. 2 and No. 90 to give this matter very serious attention. If such shops are Union shops they should be Union in all departments; if, on the other hand, they are scab shops they should be treated as such and an effort should be made to organize them. It is high time that both officers and members of these locals give full consideration to this grave matter.

As the season begins now, after Labor Day, no one should go on her own behalf to look for work in the shops. They must all come to register first with the Union. They will get better jobs, to begin with, and their wages will not be cut either. When

a worker seeks a job on his or her own account, he is as a rule timid and accepts whatever comes along. The story is quite different when the Union sends them out on jobs. We expect, therefore, that all who seek work will come to register at 725 Lexington Avenue, the office of the Union.

On Monday, September 8th, we had an unusually well-attended general number meeting at the Harmon Educational Center, 65 East 104th Street. Over 400 girls were present. At that meeting it was decided to increase the number of members of our Executive Board five or six persons in order to enable it to carry out the work of signing the agreements with the employers with greater efficiency and care, and likewise for better organizing the campaign for new members and new Union shops which we are undertaking.

It was also decided, in view of the fact that our season has just begun to collect the half-day voluntary contribution for the famine sufferers of Russia during the first week in October and to make known the decision of the meeting in every shop controlled by the organization.

Educational Comment and Notes

The Publication of the Educational Department

How many of our members can answer correctly the question: "What is the Educational Department of the International doing for its members?"

How many of our members know that the work of our Educational Department is referred to not only by our own people but by similar organizations all over the United States?

How many of our members know that labor college classes in various parts of our country have asked our Educational Department for copies of outlines, courses, etc., for their own guidance?

How many of our members know that the Educational Department has published a 16-page booklet which contains a detailed description of every course to be given during the coming year in our Workers' University, Unity Centers and the Extension classes?

How many of our readers know that these descriptions are published in English, Italian and Yiddish?

There is no reason why every member of the International should not be acquainted with all of our work. All he has to do is to come to the office of the Educational Department, 31 Union Square, Room 1003, or to the office of his local union, and ask for this pamphlet.

This pamphlet is interesting not

only because it gives information as to what will be taught in our classes during the coming term, but also because it describes in detail what are the objects and aims of our educational work of the International.

The list of instructors in itself shows how well arranged the classes are and of what great value they will be to the students.

Every member who realizes his obligations to his organization and to the Labor Movement, should immediately obtain a copy of this booklet, read it carefully and register immediately for one or more of the courses.

REGISTER at the office of your local union or the office of the Educational Department.

Unity Center Opens in Williamsburg, Brooklyn

At the request of a number of our members, the Educational Department decided to open a Unity Center in Williamsburg, which will be located in Public School 147, Bushwick Avenue and McKibben St., Brooklyn.

Those of our members who live in that section should let us know immediately whether they intend to attend the classes there. They can send in their names and addresses to us or register at the offices of their local unions. The date of the opening of this Unity Center will be announced in the next number of JUSTICE.

Your Unity Centers Are Open

Your Unity Centers are open.

The Unity Centers have opened their doors and the teachers are waiting for you.

How many of you have registered?

Did you register?

Are you satisfied with present industrial conditions?

Are you satisfied with unemployment?

If you are not, what are you going to do about it?

Are you going to act blindly? Are you going to follow other people without understanding why?

Or are you going to try to find out for yourself what is to be done and what is the best way of doing it?

But you can do this only if you learn how.

You owe a duty not only to yourself but to all your fellow workers.

This duty is to obtain more knowledge, more education.

Your Unity Centers offer you opportunities for gaining more knowledge and more education.

Register at once.

The International has organized eight Unity Centers for you.

The eighth is the newest. It is to be opened in Public School 147, Bushwick Avenue and McKibben Street, Brooklyn.

If you live in that section, please let us know immediately that you intend to attend the classes there.

The International has opened three Unity Centers in the Bronx, three in Manhattan, and two in Brooklyn.

There is no reason why every member of the International should not join one of these centers.

REGISTER AT ONCE.

OUR UNITY CENTERS IN EIGHT PUBLIC SCHOOLS ARE OPEN

Our Unity Centers in eight public school buildings were opened last Monday. This is the fifth year of their existence. The Unity Centers are one of the activities of the Educational Department of our International through which we try to give the members of our organization a sound Labor education.

Since most of our members are of foreign birth, it is natural that English occupy a very important place in our curriculum. Last year we had about forty teachers in English. This year we expect that this number will be increased.

The Unity Center is becoming more and more a real workers' educational institution. In addition to the instruction in the English language which is so important to the workers from an economic and social standpoint, we have established classes in the History and problems of the Labor Movement, Economics, Psychology, Lectures on Health, and Physical Training.

Much attention is given to creating a proper spirit of fellowship and comradeship.

It is our aim to imbue our members with the knowledge

and information they obtain in the Unity Centers they will have to share with their fellow workers in the shops. They will use it with a view of strengthening their organization in particular and the Labor Movement in general.

It was a great satisfaction to us to see how hundreds of our members streamed into the Unity Centers on Monday to register for the classes.

In every Unity Center, in addition to the classes in English for beginners elementary, and intermediate, there is also a High School class for those who are more advanced in the English language.

We know that many more of our members would take advantage of the work in our Unity Centers if only their attention were called to it. We urge all those who read these lines to acquaint other members of these classes.

Members should register in the Unity Centers. For information they can apply at the office of the Educational Department, 31 Union Square, Room 1003, or at the office of their own Local Unions.

For more details see page 10.

History of the American Labor Movement

By MAX LEVIN

Outlines of lessons given at the Unity Centers of the I. L. G. W. U.

Lesson XI

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

III. Developments—Continued.

10. Year 1909 saw a marked revival in all of the work of our International.
 - (a) The crisis of 1908 was passing.
 - (b) Organization work in New York, Chicago, Cleveland, etc., met with considerable success.
 - (c) The greatest impetus however came from the least expected source—the New York Waist Makers.
11. In 1909 the New York Waist Makers waged a general strike.
 - (a) The story of this strike is perhaps the most glorious chapter in the history of our union.
 - (b) About 25,000 workers consisting mainly of immigrant girls walked and practically paralyzed the entire industry.
 - (c) The enthusiasm displayed by strikers was an inspiration to all friends of labor and called forth the sympathy of general public.
 - (d) The strike lasted from November, 1909, to February, 1910, and resulted in partial victory for strikers.
12. The Waist Makers strike, 1909, paved the way for Cloak Makers' general strike, 1910.
 - (a) Cloak Makers' general strike lasted from July 7, 1910, to September 2, when the famous protocol was signed.
 - (b) About 50,000 workers took part in this strike. Entire cloak and suit industry was at a standstill throughout time strike lasted.
 - (c) This strike distinguished itself by honest and skillful leadership, efficient management and sacrifice and solidarity of workers.
13. Since victory of 1910 our International has grown by leaps and bounds.
 - (a) International has extended its activities to organizing white goods workers, wrapper and kinners workers, dressmakers, corset workers, raincoat makers, ladies' tailors, embroidery workers, etc.
 - (b) It has succeeded in building up many strong locals in these trades.
14. Since 1910 our International conducted many strikes in many cities with varied success.
 - (a) Its existence however was never since imperiled, and is now stronger than ever.
 - (b) It now has about 122 affiliated locals, a number of joint boards in various cities, and a membership of 150,000.

CAUTION! This is not a complete lesson. It is merely a suggestive outline.

UNITY HOUSE DESTINN CONCERT TO BE HELD OCT. 23

On Labor Day the Workers' Unity House held a larger crowd of enthusiastic members and friends than ever before. Over 500 people participated in the week-end celebrations.

The house closed last Sunday, September 11th.

But those who are interested in the maintaining of the House have not said farewell to it for the rest of the year. They are working hard now to make the concert at Carnegie Hall, which is to be held on October 23rd for the benefit of the House, a success. Committees are now at work to sell the enormous number of tickets which must be disposed of. More help is needed. An announcement from the committee reads:

"To be a friend of Unity means more than just having a pleasant time

during your vacation. It means keeping Unity House for the future. To keep Unity House, we must pay a large mortgage. To help pay that mortgage, we must raise funds.

"Will you do your share? We expect each friend of Unity to sell at least ten tickets. We need enthusiasm and co-operation."

One of the factors which will help in the sale of the tickets is the fame of the soloist. Emmy Destinn has for many years been a prima donna with the Metropolitan and enjoys an enviable reputation. Another soloist will be present; his name will be announced later.

If you have not already done so, call at Room 6, 16 West 21st Street, and get your quota of tickets at once.

UNITY CENTERS

East Side Unity Center, P. S. 63, Fourth Street, near First Avenue, Manhattan;

Waistmakers' Unity Center, P. S. 40, 320 East 20th Street, Manhattan;

Harlem Unity Center, P. S. 171, 103rd Street, between Madison and Fifth Avenues, Manhattan;

Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 54, Intervale Avenue and Freeman Street, Bronx;

Second Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 42, Washington Avenue and Claremont Parkway, Bronx;

Lower Bronx Unity Center, P. S. 43, Brown Place and 135th Street, Bronx;

Brownsville Unity Center, P. S. 84, Stone and Glenmore Avenues, Brooklyn;

Williamsburg Unity Center, P. S. 147, Bushwick Avenue and McKibben Street.

OUR MT. VERNON LOCAL STARTS EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Our members of the Mt. Vernon Local, No. 113, took up seriously the question of education for their members. A special meeting of the Executive Board was held on Friday, Sept. 9, to which Fannie M. Cohn, secretary of the Educational Department, was invited.

After a lengthy and interesting discussion, it was decided to request the general Educational Committee to instruct the Educational Department to prepare a course on the History and Problems of the Labor Movement. This class will meet on Saturday afternoon at the headquarters of the Union.

To celebrate the opening of the educational activities in Mt. Vernon, it was decided to arrange a mass meeting and concert, which will be addressed by Alexander Fichandler, Educational Director, and Fannie M. Cohn, Secretary.

News from the Boston Locals

By ABRAHAM SNYDER

During July we have had here in Boston election for all officers, paid and unpaid and also for a business agent. Most all of the former unpaid officers were re-elected—only a few new men having entered the Joint Board.

A new business agent was elected. Brother Rothstein, a member of Local 24, who has held this post for three years, was replaced by Bro. Reiter, a member of Local 12, an old-time member of the organization and for several terms a member of the Joint Board. During the last general strike he rendered particularly valuable service to the Union. Another change was caused by the resignation of our secretary, Bro. Levin. He was not a member of our Union, but was a person of rare intelligence and was elected to office on this basis. At present he was compelled to resign owing to personal reasons and he carries with him the kind wishes of all the members of the organization.

The following are the present officers of the Joint Board: B. Kurland, president; William Teitelbaum, secretary; Harry Schneider, chairman of the Board of Directors; Simon Godin, chairman Finance Committee; and Isaac Posen, treasurer.

A Drive for Dues

The Joint Board is conducting now an active campaign for payment of dues and Union cards in good standing to come to an end on September 15. Owing to the last strike a number of our members fell into arrears. Those who had some work gave up a goodly part of their earnings to maintain their fellow workers out on strike. Now, when there is more work in the shops, the Joint Board has ordered that all the members put themselves in good standing with the Union.

The current fall season in Boston

is far from good. Many of our members work less than full weeks, though some of our shops, of the better class, have begun the winter season rather early. In these shops at least the workers have had a chance to earn some money during June and July. In the shops where work began recently, however, and where work is scarce, the conditions of the cloakmakers are very difficult. What makes things worse is the uncertainty of the future developments of the season. It is difficult to say whether the season will take a turn for the better, or if it is about to wind up. We hope for the best, of course.

We are nevertheless quite happy here in Boston on account of one thing: we have practically no unemployment such as are totally idle and have no jobs whatever. Last year at this time we have had a considerable number of such in our trade and in this respect we are a great deal better off this year.

Corporation Shops

As readers of JUSTICE know, we have here in Boston a considerable number of so-called corporation shops. The tendency for the last two or three years has been in the direction of inspiring every enterprising cloakmaker or premier with the idea that he might become an "employer." "A get-rich-quick manufacturer" as it were, and perhaps roll in wealth at a very early future.

The result was that a great many of these ambitious would-be capitalists have jumped out of the ranks and formed chains of petty shops all over Boston which constituted the real menace both to the Union workers and to the industry in general. Now

FATIMA DRESS SHOP WORKERS GIVE \$350 TO RUSSIAN FAMINE RELIEF

The facts of this case are quite simple. The employer, who professed to be a 100 per cent Union shop owner, was charged with a number of violations of the agreement. The case was brought before the impartial chairman who ruled that the firm pay \$350 to the workers as compensation money. The workers took the money to the office of the Union and requested that it be applied to the Rus-

sian Famine Sufferers' Relief Fund of the International.

Can you think of a more noble, inspiring act?

The name of the shop is the Fatima Dress Company, and the following are the names of the shop committee that turned the money over for the Russian Relief Fund: William Chesler, William Wiesenthal, J. Shapiro, S. Berman, M. Ulrich, D. Sherman and S. Seurstein, chairman.

the hard-times in the trade came like a clear bolt from the sky upon their heads and has squeezed these "employers" to the wall. They stand in participating in the general conference for Russian relief called together in this city and after the conference by deciding to go to work on our own account and to produce tangible and big results. Accordingly we got together a big shop-chairmen's meeting and subsequently in the meeting of the Joint Board it was decided to call upon every member of the Boston locals to give up two hours of work for this sacred purpose. We have no doubt that this decision will be lived up to in all strictness and that a considerable sum will be raised by Boston cloakmakers for the famine sufferers of Russia.

lines these days in the offices of the big cloak jobbers begging for a

baker's dozen of suits or coats to be made up in their "factories." It is a pity to watch how they are being treated and how the jobber is graciously taking away from them the few dollars they have saved up at the machines. We would in full sincerity suggest to these fellows to make out applications for membership in the union, come back to the factories and save themselves from the merciless hands of the jobbers. To be sure, some of them have already followed this course of action.

Aid for Russia

Even though the cloakmakers of Boston, like their sisters and brothers in other cities are facing hard times just at present, the appeal of the hungry Russian workers has found an echo in their midst. As soon as we heard it, we have responded in par-

DR. BARNET L. BECKER

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Sept. 28th, to Dec. 14th

at the

RAND SCHOOL
OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

7 East 15th St. New York

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Workmanship equal to the best Fifth Avenue tailoring. Fit assured by expert tailors. Material absolutely guaranteed.

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WAIST and DRESSMAKERS

Members of Locals 10 22 25 58 60 66 and 89

There are manufacturers in your trade who are using the slack period which we are now going through as an opportunity for not employing cutters. There are also instance of improper methods in setting prices for piece workers. This is in violation of our agreement and you are therefore requested, especially if you are a Shop Chairman, to take cognizance of the following:

(1) If your employer is not employing a cutter in your shop, notify your union officers immediately.

(2) Advise with your Union before settling prices for piece workers.

(3) Determine whether the Embroidery brought into your shop is being made in a Union Embroidery shop. If not, report to your Union Officer immediately. Pay special attention to these suggestions.

Fraternally yours,

JOINT BOARD DRESS & WAISTMAKERS' UNION

J. HALPERIN, General Manager

M. K. MACKOFF, Secretary

Harlem Co-operative Preparatory School

REGISTRATION

EDUCATION AT COST

EDUCATION AT CONVENIENCE

Monday, Wednesday and Friday Evenings

or

Tuesday and Thursday Evenings

or

Sat. 11

EDUCATION IN COMFORT

State Bank Building

Fifth Avenue, at 115th Street

University 5149

EDUCATION AT ONCE

Term Commences September 21st

REGISTER NOW

Harlem Co-operative Preparatory School

The Weeks News in Cutters Union Local 10

By ISRAEL LEWIN

On September 1st, a communication was received by our local from the International, requesting us to follow up the good work commenced at the meeting of representatives of the different locals, called for the purpose of helping the famine-stricken in Russia. The International justly points out the fact that immediate help is needed and, with that in view, recommends that shop or district meetings be called to urge upon the members to contribute a half-day's pay towards that fund.

Our local being a part of the Joint Boards with which we are affiliated and therefore not in a position to comply with the request of the International of calling shop meetings, therefore appeals to its members through these columns, to help make the collection of this fund a success. Only a few weeks ago, the true facts of the state of the men, women and children in Russia were not yet known to the outside world. Since then, however, many American correspondents have perpetrated the interior of Russia and the conditions as pictured by them in the daily press are appalling. Daily we read that thousands of people are gradually dying from undernourishment. Especially does it affect the children, whose mothers, in trying to sustain their life, are feeding them with a certain clay that is found in abundance in the Volga region. Added to all this, there is the fear that with the advent of winter, which begins very early in Russia, typhus, which frequently visits Russia in normal times, will spread among the unfortunate, whose emaciated bodies will not be able to resist the dreaded disease.

Having all these facts before us, we feel that our members, in spite of the fact that conditions in the needle industry are not what they should be at this time of the year, will contribute cheerfully a half-day's pay. Those of our members who are in a position to do so are expected to contribute even more towards this cause.

At the last meeting of the Waist and Dress Division, held on Monday, September 12th, at Arlington Hall, 23 St. Mark's Place, the case of Brother Julius Levine, ex-delegate to Dress Industry, was finally disposed of. As is known to our members, Brother Levine was charged with the Joint Board of the Waist and malfeasance of office, for misrepresenting the members at the Joint Board, and was thereupon removed from office.

On June 22nd, the Joint Board, while agreeing with our contention and justifying the removal of Brother Levine, requested our local to eliminate the word "malfeasance" from the charges against him. The Executive Board, on August 8th, adopted the following resolution with reference to the request by the Joint Board:

"That, in deference to the Joint Board, the Executive Board agrees to eliminate the word 'malfeasance' from the charges against Brother Julius Levine, while realizing that Brother Levine misrepresented Local No. 10 as delegate to the Joint Board."

This resolution was concurred in by the members at the meeting.

The following are excerpts of the Executive Board minutes of the past week:

Abraham Leblang, No. 4152A, appeared on summons, charged by Felix Ziller, member of Local No. 22, shop chairman of the Biltwell Dress Co., with interfering in settling prices against the interests of the workers. Brother Leblang denies the charges, stating that it is an outgrowth of a fight between him and Ziller in a card game, and to revenge himself Ziller had him summoned before the Executive Board. On motion this case was referred to the office for further investigation.

Barney Zweibel, No. 3349, appeared on summons, charged by the Misses Ida Kriger and Rose Horowitz, members of Local No. 22, with acting in a manner unbecoming a union man at the Empire Dress Co., 27 West 24th Street. Both state that on many occasions Brother Zweibel insulted them personally, and when some garments were returned to the manufacturer, the cutter claimed that it was due to the poor workmanship of a certain girl. He is also charged with having threatened to slap the faces of some of the workers in the shop. Brother Zweibel denies all of these charges, and states that, on the contrary, the girls told the firm that it was due to the cutter, that the garments were not made up right. He further states that one of the girls called him names, whereupon he retorted that she deserved a slap in the face. He also states that on these charges he was brought in court, but that the judge dismissed all of these

charges and instructed him that in case these girls annoy him in the future, he is to go to court and take out a summons against them. On motion, the Executive Board found Brother Zweibel guilty as charged, but due to the fact that the girls had once taken him to court, he was fined only \$10.

Sam Pailay, No. 9593, appeared on summons, charged by Hyman Rosman, member of Local No. 1 and shop chairman of the shop of Didinsky & Greenberg, 109 West 26th Street, with permitting the firm to do its own cutting, so as to avoid taking up another cutter in the shop, and for the same reason Brother Pailay worked overtime. When the boss was convinced by the shop chairman of the advisability of hiring another cutter, Brother Pailay told the firm that he did not even have enough work for himself, and that when a trimming cutter was finally hired, Brother Pailay tried to make life miserable for him, so that he should quit. Brother Pailay denies all these charges and states that he adhered strictly to the order of the chairman, not to permit the firm to do any cutting, and that only on one occasion did the firm cut eight coats but did not trim them up. He further states that another cutter

has been working with him for the last six weeks. As to overtime, he claims that he only worked two nights, two hours each night, through the entire season. He further states that the only reason that he can see that the shop chairman had him summoned before the Executive Board is that since the firm does not get in any big orders, there is not sufficient work for the operators and they blame the cutter, stating that he is too slow. On motion, Brother Pailay was instructed in the future not to allow the boss to do any cutting, and the case was dismissed.

Harry Fine, No. 2071, appeared on summons, charged by Business Agent Sommer of the Joint Board with having scabbed for the firm of Wishnow & Fried, and that while holding his job at Wishnow & Fried he worked at night for Cohen & Ser, 40 East 9th Street, and also that when ordered by the business agent to quit the shop of Cohen & Ser, he abused him, accusing him of taking graft. Brother Fine admits the charges and states that having been out of work for seventeen weeks, he was in a state of excitement and was not responsible for his acts. On motion, a fine of \$25 was imposed upon him.

LADIES' TAILORS, SAMPLE MAKERS AND ALTERATION WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 3

ATTENTION!

A general member MASS MEETING will be held on Tuesday, September 20th, at 8 P. M. sharp, in Labor Temple, 2nd Avenue, corner 14th Street.

Brother I. Feinberg, General Manager of the Joint Board of Cloak, Skirt, Suit and Reefer Makers Union, and Brother S. Yansofsky, Editor of the "Justice," will address the meeting.

Two most important questions will be discussed at this meeting. 1st. The question of relief to the famine sufferers of Russia. How to make the biggest success of the collection.

2nd. A report will be given of the general situation in the ladies tailor industry.

It is the duty of every member of Local 3 to be present at this meeting.

By order of
EXECUTIVE BOARD, LOCAL NO. 3,
SAMUEL LEFKOVITS, Manager-Secretary.

P. S. Ladies Tailors, Watch Your Conditions in the Shops.

CUTTERS' UNION LOCAL 10 ATTENTION!

On August 1st, the Office of the Cutters Union moved to

231 E. 14th Street

(Between Second and Third Avenues)

NOTICE OF REGULAR MEETINGS

MISCELLANEOUS: Monday, September 19th

GENERAL AND SPECIAL:

Adoption of Amendments to Constitution

Monday, September 26th

CLOAK AND SUIT: - - - Monday, October 3rd

WAIST AND DRESS: - - - Monday, October 10th

Meetings begin at 7:30 P.M.

AT ARLINGTON HALL, 23 St. Marks Place

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should secure a card when going in to work and return it when laid off. They must also change their cards when securing an increase.



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